

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Guides to Official Sources: No. 4

AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD
STATISTICS



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INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

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To survey and advise upon research work in Government Departments, and in particular (a) to bring to the notice of Departments the potential value for research purposes of the material which they collect and to suggest new methods and areas of collection; (b) to advise on how there could be made available to research workers information gathered for their own purposes by the Departments which has potential value as material for research.

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A hundred years ago little was known about the pattern of farming in Great Britain or about the quantities of food which it yielded. The significance of this gap in knowledge was well recognised by 1860, when the importance of filling it was emphasised by the Prince Consort in his inaugural address to the fourth International Statistical Congress. This gap was soon filled and there has been a regular flow of statistics since the Agricultural Census was first taken in 1865. In recent years these statistics have been augmented by a considerable body of information on food and nutrition.

This further addition to the *Guides to Official Sources* is intended to provide a key to current statistics of agriculture, fisheries and food made available through Government Departments and to indicate important changes that have affected the main series since the beginning of the second world war.

The Committee is indebted to many contributors, and particularly to Mr. J. H. Kirk and Mr. P. M. Reason of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for their work in the preparation of this booklet.

The booklet relates to the whole of the United Kingdom. The Department of Agriculture for Scotland and the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland have co-operated in its preparation and the Committee is grateful for their help.

Somerset House.
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Introduction

1. Agricultural statistics, with a continuous history since 1865, have already been the subject of an extensive descriptive literature. This booklet is not designed to repeat nor even to summarise this material, but primarily to provide a guide to current statistical series relating to agriculture, fisheries and food, while at the same time giving some account of the more important changes which have affected the main series since the beginning of the second world war. Most attention has been given to periodical publications, but mention is also made of intermittent material.

2. The Guide has been designed primarily to cover the field of economic, as opposed to technical, statistics. The latter field, consisting in the main of occasional rather than continuing series, is well served by the card indexes of the larger libraries, including those of the Agricultural Departments. Guidance is also provided by the publication *Index of Agricultural Research* issued from time to time by the Agricultural Research Council.

3. As the title of this Guide denotes, it is concerned with official sources. Some of the more important sources of quasi-official statistics have, however, been mentioned briefly (Appendix II). But a comprehensive bibliography of the very numerous unofficial articles and books containing original statistical material, or analyses or interpretations of official material, would go beyond the limits of this publication.

4. For the purposes of the Guide "the Ministry" means the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or, prior to the amalgamation of the two Ministries in April 1955, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries or the Ministry of Food. The latter grew out of the Board of Trade's Food Defence Plans Department and was created a separate Ministry in 1939. It exercised functions throughout the United Kingdom. In Scotland and Northern Ireland administration for agriculture is carried out by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland and the Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and for fisheries by the Scottish Home Department and the Ministry of Commerce for Northern Ireland.

5. The sequence adopted for the arrangement of sections is first primary production, subdivided by the economic factors of production, followed by utilisation and food supply; then consumption, nutrition and, finally, personal expenditure on food. It is inevitable, however, that the subjects of agriculture and food should to some extent overlap; so, to avoid needless repetition, certain references to food statistics occur in the earlier sections; statistics of employment and wages in food manufacturing and distributive industries are, for example, classified alongside the corresponding information for agriculture and fisheries.

Principal Sources of Information

A. AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES AND SAMPLE SURVEYS

6. Every June over half a million occupiers of agricultural holdings over one acre in the United Kingdom receive a census form by post. The completed forms are returned to the respective Agricultural Departments responsible for collating and publishing the results. Broadly, this census covers most items the farmer can see and count on his farm on June 4th, but does not include records of transactions.

7. In England and Wales censuses are also taken in March, September and December. Their main coverage is labour and livestock and they are based on a one-third sample of all farmers. Each of the three separate samples thus available is allocated each year to the same quarterly census, the intention being to draw the sample fresh from time to time (cf. *The Incorporated Statistician*, July 1955). Other regular censuses are for vegetables (September and December), crops grown in glass-houses (every January and July), and, quinquennially, for orchard fruit. Small sample surveys are taken monthly for pig numbers, for which purpose each of the selected holdings is visited by a local officer of the Department, and other small *ad hoc* surveys are undertaken during the year; for example, on farm stocks of wheat and barley.

8. In Scotland and Northern Ireland a full census of workers, livestock, etc. is taken at December. There are no censuses in March or September.

9. Figures from inventories of machinery are collected in all three countries, but the classification of implements and the timing of the surveys differ.

B. CROP YIELD REPORTS

10. Forecasts and final estimates of yields per acre of the principal crops made by local officers are summarised by the respective Agricultural Departments to obtain figures of expected yields by country. These local officers also supply the Departments with regular series of reports on crop conditions throughout the year; summaries of these reports are issued to the press.

C. MARKET REPORTERS' RETURNS

11. Daily market intelligence of fat and store stock is received from market reporters stationed at the principal livestock markets and weekly intelligence of fruit and vegetables from Fruit and Vegetable Area Officers and Horticultural Crop Intelligence Officers. Potato markets are separately reported. In general, fat and store stock prices are auction prices, while the prices of fruit, vegetables and potatoes are either growers' first hand prices or wholesale prices. Reports on poultry and provisions from market reporters at country markets are mainly of auction prices, but those from market reporters in large markets at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool and London are of wholesale prices.

12. Market prices of cereals are derived from market reporters stationed at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool and London. These markets also reveal the prices paid by farmers for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and some other

agricultural inputs. Other information on prices of feedingsuffs and fertilizers, as well as on machinery, is available from trade sources.

13. The market reporting system provides, in addition to information on prices, extensive data on supplies and on conditions of both market and produce.

14. The Agricultural Departments are not responsible for collecting retail prices of food in general, but they do issue, as press notices, a series of retail prices for milk. In addition they issued, up to 1st July 1957, a series for the retail prices of eggs; a similar series is now being issued by the Egg Marketing Board. The milk prices are convenient transcripts of Statutory Instruments, and the egg prices are representative ranges of retail prices.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS OF SALES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

15. In a different category from the non-statutory returns described above are the returns of the prices and quantities of British wheat, barley and oats made under the Corn Returns Act, 1882 and other legislation, which in more recent years also cover Scotland and Northern Ireland. These statutory returns are of actual prices paid by purchasers in prescribed towns, of which there are 174 in England and Wales and 23 in Scotland. Information is provided on the stage of distribution at which the purchases are made and on the terms of purchase.

16. From the deficiency payments schemes for cereals and fatstock are derived statistics of the volume of sales of millable wheat and rye, the ascertained average market prices received by growers, the numbers of fatstock presented for certification and the average weekly returns to producers.

E. FISHERY RETURNS

17. Statistics of commercial sea fisheries are collected at all ports where fish is landed. This is done in England and Wales by full-time scientific assistants at the principal ports and by part-time collectors at others; in Scotland by the Scottish Home Department's Fishery Officers and their part-time assistants; and in Northern Ireland by officers of the Ministry of Commerce.

F. RETURNS FROM GOVERNMENT FOOD AGENCIES AND FOOD DISTRIBUTORS AND MANUFACTURERS

18. With the setting up of the Ministry of Food in 1939 important new sources of statistics arose naturally from the exercise of its functions as:

- (a) buyer of, or controller of the licensed buying of, all major agricultural and horticultural products other than fruit and vegetables;
- (b) sole importer of the chief foodstuffs, generally employing wartime associations of pre-war importers as agents;
- (c) controller of the food processing industries;
- (d) the administrative authority for allocation, distribution and rationing schemes.

The series of returns required from agencies, licensees and processors, or derived internally, provided statistics of procurement and distribution of a new order of comprehensiveness. They are described in detail, with some statistical tables, in the appropriate volumes of the official *History of the Second World War* and other publications listed in Appendix II.

19. Decontrol brought some contraction in the scope of these statistics, but in many cases alternative sources became available. Agricultural crops were no longer bought by the Ministry of Food's agents, but returns continued to be received from the main users, e.g., flour millers, compounders, &c. The Ministry's own statistics of slaughterings and meat production were replaced by returns from private and public slaughterhouses received under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. The Ministry of Food's records of arrivals came to an end, but the Board of Trade's official import figures continue. Returns of food manufacture and processing are now provided by individual firms or trade associations by voluntary agreement or under the Statistics of Trade Act. In some cases, as with milk and potatoes, information on sales and disposals is supplied to the Ministry by the respective Marketing Boards. The Census of Production, taken by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, gives statistics relating to the food processing industries at less frequent intervals.

G. NATIONAL FOOD SURVEY AND OTHER SAMPLE SURVEYS

20. The Ministry has made considerable use of sample surveys based on interviews. Of these the most important is the National Food Survey, instituted in 1940 to provide independent information on the household diet. It covers Scotland, except the Highlands and Islands, but not Northern Ireland. An explanatory note is given in Appendix III on a number of changes made since 1940 in the organisation and technique of the Survey which affect the comparability of the series.

21. In each household surveyed the housewife is asked to record for one week all food purchased for the family or obtained without payment, including food from gardens and allotments or from an employer. She lists meals taken outside the home by members of the household (including all persons for whom she normally caters) and meals provided for visitors. The data are the bases for the calculation of estimates of domestic food expenditure, consumption and nutrient intake. These are classified by all the principal commodities, by time of year, by region of the country, by size and composition of the household and by social class.

22. Certain special surveys (exemplified in Appendix II), results of which have not been published, have also been undertaken from time to time on specific aspects of consumption and nutrition.

PART II

Series of Official Statistics

1. THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

A. LAND

(1) *Farm and horticultural acreages*

23. The main source for statistics of acreages under crops, fallow, grass and rough grazings is the Agricultural Census taken annually at 4th June. Aggregates of these statistics for each holding provide totals for each parish, county and country. The censuses taken at 4th March (England and Wales) provide estimates of the area that farmers expect to have under cereals, potatoes, roots and bare fallow at the following 4th June. The December censuses contain (for England and Wales) a return of the actual acreage of wheat sown by 4th December.

24. Year to year changes in the total area covered by the agricultural returns can be ascertained approximately by comparing the results of the censuses taken in June. The interpretation of these changes has been studied in *The Land of Britain: its use and misuse* by L. Dudley Stamp (1948), in "Losses and Gains of Agricultural Land in England and Wales" published in *Agriculture* (August 1949) and also in other works. Forestry statistics, which also relate to certain farm woodlands, are contained in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and in the annual reports of the Forestry Commission.

25. Statistics of the numbers of growers of individual crops, and of the distribution of crops by size of farm, are not published regularly; but certain information is available within the Departments including, in the case of England and Wales, the *National Farm Survey* report (1944) and special analyses for June 1948 and June 1954. Similar analyses have been made for Scotland and Northern Ireland. In the case of sugar beet and potatoes information has been issued by the British Sugar Corporation and by the Potato Marketing Board.

(2) *Rent of agricultural land*

26. Combined estimates of the total annual rent and interest paid by farmers, including imputed rent in the case of owner-occupiers, and the total interest paid under hire purchase agreements, on other credit facilities for the purchase of requisites and on bank loans for production and trading purposes, are published in the White Papers on the *Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees* as part of the statement of aggregate net farming income. Estimates of the income derived from the ownership of land appear in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

B. LABOUR

(1) *Numbers employed: classification by regularity of employment and function*

27. The quarterly Agricultural Censuses provide information on the numbers of all persons (British and foreign) employed in England and Wales on farm work on the day to which the census on agricultural holdings relates. In Scotland and Northern Ireland this information is obtained only in June and December.

28. These figures necessarily differ in important respects from the series of estimated numbers of employees, analysed by industries, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. This series, based on a sample count of National Insurance Cards, includes some, but by no means all, the temporary and seasonal workers appearing in the Agricultural Censuses. Those who have regular jobs in other industries and whose insurance cards are held by their employers in those industries are omitted. The series also omits working partners and certain members of farmers' families engaged in agriculture who pay insurance contributions at the "self employed" rates. On the other hand, the series includes clerks employed on large farms, salaried staff and certain craftsmen that are expressly excluded from the Agricultural Censuses. While the Ministry of Labour's figures generally exceed the numbers of regular workers appearing in the Agricultural Censuses, they fall considerably short of the totals for regular plus seasonal or temporary workers. Total numbers in civil employment form a further statistical series prepared by the Ministry of Labour in which the figures relating to agriculture, forestry and fisheries include, in addition to the employees mentioned above, farmers, partners and others registered as self-employed.

29. The Agricultural Censuses do not provide a classification of agricultural workers according to the character of the work performed. Information on this subject will be found in the *Occupation Tables, Industry Tables* and other reports published by the Registrars General on the Census of Population (see Appendix II). In these tables those engaged in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing are classified according to both the occupation and the industry in which they are engaged. The Wages and Employment Enquiry mentioned below (para. 31) provides information, which can be made available, on the proportion of workers in different occupations in England and Wales. Estimates for Scotland based on official enquiries are set out in an article in the *Journal of Agricultural Economics* Volume XI No. 4 (1956).

(2) *Wages, earnings and conditions of employment*

30. Minimum wage rates and allowances in kind, in relation to specified hours of work in the United Kingdom, are published in Statutory Instruments made by the Agricultural Wages Boards of England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. This information is consolidated in the Ministry of Labour's publication *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour*, published annually in June. Additional information on wages and hours of agricultural workers is available on request to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The numbers of workers in the combined agricultural, forestry and fishing industries affected by wage changes monthly and cumulatively, and the cost of the changes in rates, are published monthly in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

31. Average weekly earnings derived from the Wages and Employment Enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland are published every six months in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. The Scottish figures are also published annually in more detail in *Scottish Agricultural Economics*. Incomes from employment in the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries are given in the *National Income and Expenditure* White Papers and the Blue Books published annually. Estimates of aggregate labour costs in agriculture are given in the White Papers on the *Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees* and in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* as part of the statement of aggregate farming net income.

C. CAPITAL

(1) Numbers of livestock

32. At each Agricultural Census occupiers of agricultural holdings are required to state the numbers of livestock on their holdings at the time of the censuses. Details of the categories distinguished are given in the subject index below. Statistics of the distribution of livestock, according to the size of holding, are contained in the Departments' unpublished census analyses, and, for the early war years, some information on this subject is also contained in the *National Farm Survey*. Information on the number of pigs and poultry on holdings of one acre or less was obtained in England and Wales by special sample surveys carried out in December 1954 and December 1956 and was published in a Press Notice issued by the Ministry in 1957.

(2) Numbers of different kinds of machinery

33. Since 1942 agricultural contractors and occupiers of agricultural holdings in Great Britain have been required to make a return every two years of the agricultural machinery and implements which they own. From 1956, however, the returns for England and Wales have been based on an annual sample. Enquiries have not been carried out so frequently in Northern Ireland, where figures are only available for 1944, 1952 and 1954. Statistics of the production, import and export of some types of agricultural machinery are also published.

(3) Inventory values of livestock, tillages, &c.

34. The estimated aggregate value at market prices of changes between the beginning and end of the accounting year in the volume of work in progress, viz. livestock and crops, are given as part of the value of gross agricultural output in *Agricultural Statistics, United Kingdom, Part II*, and in *Agricultural Statistics, Scotland*.

35. Estimates of changes in the total value (at cost) of farm stocks and work in progress (livestock, crops, fertilisers, feedingstuffs, &c.) appear in *Annual Review White Papers* and in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* as a component of aggregate farming net income.

(4) Statistics of permanent equipment

36. Estimates of the total gross amounts spent each year on machinery and vehicles, farm buildings, drainage and water installations appear annually in the tables of gross capital formation in *National Income and Expenditure*.

D. ORGANISATION

(1) Number and classification of agricultural holdings and farmers

37. The Departments publish in *Agricultural Statistics* analyses of the numbers of holdings in different size groups (in terms of total crops and grass, excluding rough grazings).

38. A complete classification of Scottish holdings by type of farm was carried out for 1947 (*Types of Farming in Scotland, 1952*), and in England and Wales on the basis of type of farming area in 1941-43 (*National Farm Survey*).

39. Information on the number of holdings occupied by tenants is also obtained each year in Scotland (for Agricultural Censuses) and occasionally in England and Wales, the last occasion being in March 1950. The occupation tables published in reports on the decennial Census of Population give the number of

people returned as farmers and related categories, and the *National Farm Survey* for England and Wales contained information on the number of full-time, spare-time, &c. farmers, for 1941-43.

(2) *Farm credit*

40. The main sources of credit available to farmers in the United Kingdom are the commercial banks and merchants supplying their purchases. Statistics of bank advances to agriculture are collected quarterly by the British Bankers Association and published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. The Scottish component of these figures is published separately. This classification includes a small proportion of ancillary trades as well as farmers. The statistics do not distinguish the advances used for the purchase of farms and the improvement of land and buildings from those used for the financing of farming operations or for personal expenditure. There are no official statistics of merchant credit to farmers.

(3) *Bankruptcies*

41. Farmers and food traders are amongst the categories distinguished in the bankruptcy statistics compiled by the Board of Trade and, in Scotland, by the Accountant of Court.

2. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, GROSS PRODUCTION AND OUTPUTS

A. INPUTS

(1) *Feedingstuffs*

42. Statistics relating to the availability of cereals and other feedingstuffs, both home produced and imported are described in Part II, 4, A. The White Papers on *Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees* contain tables of "Estimated Purchases and Consumption of Concentrated Feedingstuffs on Farms in the United Kingdom" and "Imports of Concentrated Feedingstuffs and Production of By-Products from Imported Grain and Seeds". In addition, the estimated value of feedingstuffs purchased by farmers on holdings over one acre in extent in the United Kingdom is included here and also in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* as part of the statement of aggregate farming net income.

43. Statistics in respect of production and/or disposals of maize, oilcakes and meals, milling offals and compound feedingstuffs are also published.

(2) *Fertilizers and machinery*

44. Statistics of production, home deliveries for agricultural use, exports and stocks, are regularly published. Index numbers of wholesale market prices of fertilizers appearing monthly in the *Board of Trade Journal* do not take account of subsidies. Estimates of the cost of fertilizers to farmers (on holdings over one acre) in the United Kingdom, together with estimates of machinery expenses including depreciation charges, are shown in Annual Review White Papers and in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* as part of the statement of aggregate farming net income.

45. A representative selection of prices of machinery is published in trade journals.

(3) *Other inputs*

46. The publications in which the statistics of certain other inputs appear are shown in the subject index in Part IV below. In addition to the published figures of seeds imported and the estimated total cost of seeds, information on home production, on stocks and on deliveries of seeds, is available on request to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

B. GROSS PRODUCTION AND DISPOSALS OF CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

47. A starting point in agricultural statistics for various further calculations is the gross production of the farms. In the case of crops, this broadly means the acreages as recorded on farmers' census forms multiplied by yields per acre as estimated by advisory officers. Related series in the field of crop production include the utilisation of each crop in respect of human and industrial consumption, quantities retained on the farm for feed and seed, quantities sold but bought back by the agricultural industry as feed or seed, and shrinkage and waste. As to livestock or livestock products, virtually the whole output is used for human and industrial purposes and measurements are usually made at appropriate points in the marketing chain. So far as possible livestock production is subdivided according to varieties and particular uses. Estimates of average yield per cow and per hen are published.

C. OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY

48. The statistical series referred to in section B above afford—subject to adjustments of detail—a measure of the volume of gross output, product by product—output being defined as sales off farms together with farmhouse consumption. By multiplying the output of each product by the appropriate price, and making an adjustment for changes in the value of stocks, a measure of the value of gross output of the industry as a whole is obtained. Comparatively little importance is attached, however, to this gross output for the industry as a whole because it includes (in the figures from 1953/4 onwards) a substantial quantity of animal feedingstuffs sold by some farmers and bought back by others (or the same farmers) with or without processing at the intermediate stage. Hence a better measure of the contribution of agriculture to national output and of changes in it, which avoids the double counting of feedingstuffs, is the value of net agricultural output, defined in this context as gross output less purchases of feed, and also of store livestock and seed. The net output series is most frequently presented in the form of an index number after elimination of price changes—i.e. as a quantum of net output. (For details of the differences in construction and use of the various measures of output see references 1, 7 and 8 in Appendix II F. In particular, the definition of net output given above differs from that used in general national income accounting.)

49. This in turn can be divided by various series, in index number form, representing quantities of resources used in agriculture, of which the most apposite is man-power. The problems of estimating changes in net output per man in agriculture are, however, considerable and such figures as have been published (in technical journals) have so far been for the purpose of illustrating points of method.

D. RECORDS OF RESULTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS

50. Various quantitative statistics are available on the direct grants made to farmers to promote agricultural production, the improvement of land, &c., in addition to statistics relating to the cost of these schemes.

51. Information on schemes relating to specific acts of husbandry (e.g. ploughing up of grassland) and to livestock kept under special conditions (e.g. the hill cow subsidy) is published to show the area of land or numbers of livestock involved. For livestock improvement schemes information is available on, for example, the numbers of breeds of animals concerned; for land improvement schemes, on the number of applications received and on the number of schemes approved.

E. PRICES AND SUBSIDIES

(1) Prices

52. Four statistical series of agricultural prices are published, each intended to serve a different purpose. Market price reporting is used to furnish information on the prices realised usually on first sale by the farmer—broadly these are free market prices and there is no subsidy element in them. The main weekly farming journals provide a convenient source for this material. A second series consists of prices guaranteed under the Agriculture Act and determined by the Government after each Annual Review. Where a subsidy is paid on output, the guaranteed price includes it. A series of "index number" prices and relatives is prepared from material selected to meet the particular needs of continuity and comparability from year to year. Finally, a series of "output prices" is derived from the same sources as the above, for the special technical purpose of being multiplied by the relevant quantities of output to yield an estimate of farmers' gross receipts.

(2) *Subsidies and agriculture production grants; technical and educational services and public works for the benefit of agriculture; import duties*

53. Financial assistance to agriculture is provided in three main forms:

- (a) subsidy payments in fulfilment of agricultural price guarantees, with which may be associated trading services, formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Food and now by the Agricultural Departments as a necessary part of implementing the guarantees;
- (b) grants payable directly to farmers for the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of food production;
- (c) the provision of technical services, such as livestock improvement schemes, educational services and public works for the benefit of agriculture.

54. The most important statements are the *Civil Estimates* which are usually presented to Parliament in the February, but are not available in printed form until late in March, preceding the financial year to which they relate. They specify the services and purposes for which the Estimates are presented and the net amounts of the grants required from the Exchequer. *Supplementary Estimates* are presented if the original sums granted prove insufficient.

55. Towards the end of the year following the year in which the expenditure is incurred there are laid before Parliament by the Treasury certified accounts of the receipts and payments for each Vote, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. These accounts are the *Civil Appropriation Accounts*.

and follow closely the form of the Estimates, comparing subhead by subhead the provision and the out-turn and giving explanations of the causes of variations.

56. In addition to these and subsidiary to them, Departments that conduct trading or other commercial operations submit *Trading Accounts* showing the income and expenditure of their transactions and their assets and liabilities. The need for *Trading Accounts* arose because it was recognised that accounts drawn up on the usual basis of receipts and payments are inadequate to show the true results of trading or other commercial operations.

57. Beginning in 1955/56 a table summarising the estimated cost of agricultural subsidies in the United Kingdom has been published at intervals, either with the *Civil Estimates* or in answer to a Parliamentary Question.

58. All the items comprising agricultural subsidies cannot necessarily be compiled from a combination of the *Civil* and *Supplementary Estimates* and other information announced in Parliament because funds required by Departments in addition to those granted in the original *Civil Estimates* and requested from Parliament in the *Supplementary Estimates* are analysed only between subheads where savings and excesses cannot be set-off against each other.

59. In 1954 and earlier years the principal foodstuffs were controlled by the Ministry of Food. The *Trading Account* deficits for such commodities may therefore include elements such as profits or losses on imports and consumer subsidies in addition to subsidies in support of agricultural production. The forewords to the *Trading Accounts* generally apportioned the deficiencies between imports and home products, but for most home products it is impossible to distinguish the elements of consumer and producer subsidies.

60. Information bearing on the details of certain trading estimates and accounting practices in the Ministry is contained in the *Eleventh Report of the Select Committee on Estimates 1948/49*, the annual reports of the Public Accounts Committee, and other reports.

61. Details of the protective and other duties on a wide range of imported foods, and on imported feedingstuffs and other agricultural inputs, and of the extent of Imperial Preference, are given in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

F. COSTS AND INCOMES

(1) *Cost of production studies and financial accounts*

62. Studies in production economics are undertaken by the Provincial Agricultural Economists at nine Universities in England and Wales, the Economics Departments of the three Agricultural Colleges in Scotland, and by the Ministry of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. Reports giving the results of these studies are published from time to time by the Departments concerned. The results of investigations into the economics of milk production in England and Wales and in Scotland are also consolidated into national reports and published. The same bodies all conduct a continuing study into the economic conditions of farming based on samples of farm accounts. In England and Wales, provincial reports are published by the Universities concerned and the results for the country as a whole are published annually by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, in *Farm Incomes in England and Wales*. In Scotland, the results are published individually by the Agricultural Colleges and nationally in the journal *Scottish*

Agricultural Economics. In Northern Ireland the results are produced in mimeographed form for private circulation under the title "Farm Management Notes", but occasional articles are published in the Ministry's *Monthly Report*.

(2) *Aggregate farming net income and changes in aggregate costs*

63. Estimates of aggregate farming net income in the United Kingdom are published in Annual Review White Papers and the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, together with estimates of its main components, viz. farm sales, other receipts, valuation change; the main expenditure items separately and the total of other expenses. These estimates differ by definition from those used in respect of farmers in the *National Income and Expenditure* Blue Books where, to maintain uniformity with the income estimates for other groups in the national accounts, no deduction is made from income in respect of depreciation and interest on borrowed working capital. Both these items are treated in the estimates of the Agricultural Departments as current expenses. Estimates of the aggregate value of annual changes in the cost of labour, materials, services and other agricultural inputs are published in *Annual Review White Papers*. The annual reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue include totals and details of farmers' and fishermen's assessments (and also those for food manufacturers).

3. FISHERIES STATISTICS

64. The detailed records of fish landings (see subject index below), covering some fifty varieties of fish, show for each month the quantity and value of each species landed by vessels of 40 ft. or over registered length, together with details of methods of propulsion and capture, number of hours fishing and number of days at sea. The records also distinguish the region of capture. The sea fishing area is divided into forty-three regions and sub-regions, each of these being divided into rectangles (30 × 30 miles). Details of landings by regions and sub-regions are published; those for rectangles are available but not published. Records of landings of demersal fish (cod, plaice, etc., as distinct from herrings, mackerel and other pelagic fish) by vessels under 40 ft. in length are confined to total quantity and value of each type of fish landed at each port.

65. Values are based on Collectors' returns of prices at dock auction sales and on copies of daily sales notes supplied by owners.

4. TOTAL FOOD SUPPLY AND UTILISATION

A. CEREALS, CEREAL PRODUCTS AND ANIMAL FEEDS

66. Statistics relating to home-grown grains are referred to in Part II, 2, B above. Figures of imports are available in the *Trade and Navigation Accounts* and, by taking importers' and other main users' stocks into account, total disposals can be calculated. An estimated analysis of utilisation of total supplies of wheat, barley, oats and maize by crop years, on the basis of usage or receipts by main users (millers, maltsters, distillers, compounders, &c.) appears in the Commonwealth Economic Committee's annual review *Grain Crops*. Home production of wheat feed and other animal feeds is calculated on the basis of figures received from grain millers and from manufacturers of oilcakes, compound feeds, fishmeal, &c.; imports and importers' stocks are taken into account in assessing total disposals. The main manufacturers of cereal products (flour millers, oatmeal

millers, cereal breakfast food manufacturers) provide information on their production as well as their use of grains. Total flour disposals are calculated from millers' deliveries, imports and importers' stocks; among the flour-using trades, returns are received from biscuit manufacturers and a sample of bread-bakers. No comprehensive stocks' figures are published for any cereals, cereal products or animal feeds.

B. POTATOES

67. The utilisation of the home crop for human consumption was computed for pre-war years as the balance remaining from total production after allowing for ware potatoes fed to livestock on farms, chats, seed, wastage and exports. Total consumption included supplies reaching United Kingdom ports.

68. During the years of control estimates were improved by several developments which have subsequently been maintained. Firstly, returns made by licensed merchants, licensed retailers and licensed grower-salesmen of their receipts, together with an allowance for self-suppliers, provide direct estimates of human consumption. Secondly, these receipts together with the known movement of supplies for stock-feed and for export provide an estimate of the movement of supplies off farms. Thirdly, the returns of farm stocks inaugurated before the war by the Potato Marketing Board were made more comprehensive and provide further evidence about the marketing of the crop. Fourthly, transport arrangements for the despatch of seed provide a record of the movement of seed potatoes.

C. SUGAR AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

69. Before the war the Sugar Commission published annual reports showing statistics for the sugar beet industry, some of which also appeared in the International Sugar Council's publications and in the Commonwealth (then Imperial) Economic Committee's review *Plantation Crops*. As regards imported sugar (the main source of U.K. supplies) the *Trade and Navigation Accounts* provided figures of imports, exports, re-exports and bonded stocks. Throughout the control period the Ministry of Food was the sole importer of sugar for home consumption and received full information about sugar from home-produced beet from the British Sugar Corporation. The machinery of allocation and rationing gave a complete picture of sugar utilisation. Since decontrol, data of supplies up to and including the refining stage have been continued and total disposals of sugar are still calculated direct from deliveries of refined sugar by refiners (including the British Sugar Corporation) and from brokers' deliveries of direct consumption sugars. Complete and regular analysis of sugar utilisation is no longer possible, but figures of receipts by brewers (the main non-food use) are published in the annual report of H.M. Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Production returns are, however, received currently from the more important sugar using industries, e.g. jam and marmalade, chocolate and sugar confectionery, biscuits. Production returns are also received from manufacturers of syrup and treacle and glucose.

D. MILK

70. The activities of the Milk Marketing Boards which, unlike other marketing boards, retained an identity distinct from that of the Ministry of Food and continued to operate during the war, have provided continuing statistical series from pre-war years to date.

71. The total quantity of milk produced in the United Kingdom is estimated annually by the Agricultural Departments. These estimates are built up from the Boards' statistics of sales off farms through their schemes by the addition of estimates of sales outside the schemes and of the use on farms (as feed for stock, household consumption, farmhouse manufacture &c.).

72. Total sales off farms through the schemes less the quantities authorized by the Boards for manufacture give the fresh milk consumption of supplies within the control of the Boards. Total human consumption includes, in addition, sales outside the schemes and quantities consumed on farms.

73. Manufacturers of milk products can claim from the Boards rebates which represent the difference between the selling price for liquid milk and the prices fixed for milk for manufacture. These claims, which relate to the milk used for manufacture, distinguish the end product for which it has been used.

E. MILK PRODUCTS

74. Before the war the Milk Marketing Board supplied milk to manufacturers at prices which varied according to the product to be manufactured. It was able therefore to publish separate figures of the gallonages used for butter, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder and cream. During the period of control the Ministry of Food had direct information on the output of milk products and returns are still received from manufacturers of condensed milk and milk powder. Since 1954, however, butter and cheese production has been calculated from figures supplied by the Milk Marketing Boards of milk used for these products. Current monthly figures of utilisation of whole milk for the various milk products separately are shown in the Commonwealth Economic Committee's monthly *Intelligence Bulletin* and annual figures in its annual review *Dairy Produce*. Stocks figures are obtained from main importers, manufacturers of condensed milk and milk powder, cheese factors and creameries, but are not available for publication. Figures of butter stocks in cold store were collected and published before the war by the Commonwealth (then Imperial) Economic Committee and a similar series supplied by the Ministry now appears weekly in the Committee's *Weekly Dairy Produce Notes* and monthly in the *Digest*.

F. SHELL EGGS

75. Home production of hen eggs, including the production from holdings of under one acre, is estimated by the Agricultural Departments by applying estimates of yields to yearly average adult fowl populations.

76. The bulk of commercial production of hen eggs is known from returns of eggs graded at licensed packing stations. These supplies, together with estimates of producers' sales direct to consumers and of the consumption on farms and by domestic poultry keepers, provide an estimate of human consumption of home produced hen eggs. Estimates of eggs used for hatching complete the picture of utilisation. In estimating the monthly consumption of hen eggs account is taken of supplies stored for later release.

77. Estimates are also made of the small production of duck eggs. Supplies of these eggs going through packing stations are also known.

78. A knowledge of the foreign trade in all types of shell eggs enables an estimate to be made of the total consumption of eggs.

G. MEAT AND BACON

79. Statistics relating to home-produced meat and bacon are referred to in Part II, 2, B above. Figures of imported supplies are available from the *Trade and Navigation Accounts*. Figures of cold-store stocks of imported carcase meat and offal are published in weekly Press Notices, monthly figures being shown in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*; similar figures for bacon and ham are not published, but are used in calculating the figures of disposals shown in the *Digest*. Quarterly production figures of canned meat (including canned bacon and ham) also appear in the *Digest*.

H. FISH: UTILISATION

80. Statistics of fish landed and imported are described in Part II, 3 above. In assessing disposals of fish (excluding shell fish) for food in the United Kingdom account is taken of fish used for fishmeal and oil production. Full statistics were available during the control period (cf. *Ministry of Food Bulletin* No. 723). Fish processing statistics are now collected to a great extent within the trade, particularly by the White Fish Authority and the Herring Industry Board; the Ministry also obtains figures of pickle-cured herrings from the Associated Herring Merchants Ltd. The Ministry itself still collects returns from processors of bloaters and kippers, redders of herrings and fish canners, total canned fish production being published in the *Digest*.

I. OILS AND FATS

81. Home-produced lard and other animal fats and home-produced linseed account for only a small proportion of total supplies of oils and fats, practically all other types having to be imported. No current statistics of the home production of animal fats have survived the ending of controls. In the control period, all importing and processing was in the hands of the Ministry's agents and full statistics were available at all stages of distribution. Since decontrol in 1954, returns have been continued from crushers of oil seeds and nuts, from hardeners and refiners of vegetable and marine oils and from the two main industries which use vegetable and marine oils, viz. the soapmaking industry (which now makes its returns to the Board of Trade) and the margarine and compound cooking fat industry. Official figures of oils and fats used in the United Kingdom for soap, for margarine and for compound cooking fat appear in the Commonwealth Economic Committee's review *Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds*.

J. OTHER MANUFACTURED FOODS

82. The Census of Production is the most comprehensive source of information on minor manufactured foods. During the control period, manufacturers of these products had materials allocated to them and were generally required to supply information about use and production. Many production figures of this kind were published in the *Ministry of Food Bulletin*. Of the few production returns which continued after allocation ceased, those relating to canned and bottled foods (fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, soups) are the most important.

K. BEVERAGES

83. The *Trade and Navigation Accounts* show imports and re-exports of tea, coffee and cocoa, and also stocks in bond. In calculating disposals, account is also taken of warehouse stocks of tea and coffee, primary wholesalers' stocks of tea and stocks of cocoa held by the main users, viz. the chocolate confectionery and biscuit trades.

84. Figures of warehouse stocks of tea (including teas awaiting landing) were collected by the trade before the war and are now published both in the trade press and in the *Digest*.

85. Figures of the production of soft drinks, both concentrated and unconcentrated, are collected from manufacturers. Statistics of new cider produced, cider sold and apples used for cider are obtained from the makers.

L. GENERAL

86. The Census of Production provides annual statistics of the sales, purchases, stocks, fixed capital expenditure and employment of the food processing industries; for the years 1948, 1951 and 1954 particulars were also obtained of the sales of individual commodities and for 1948 and 1954 of the purchases of individual materials and fuel by these industries. Quarterly information on fixed capital expenditure and on stocks and work in progress is collected by the Board of Trade from a sample of manufacturing companies in the food, drink and tobacco trades and is published in the *Board of Trade Journal*; the statistics of fixed capital expenditure cover actual expenditure on a quarterly basis and estimates of intended expenditure on a yearly basis.

5. DISTRIBUTION AND RATIONING

87. During and after the war, available supplies were shared out by the Ministry of Food among three main types of consumer, viz. manufacturers, caterers and household consumers, via the retailer. Supplies to manufacturers were governed by a system of allocation, usually on the basis of usage immediately prior to the war. An analysis of allocations of sugar, oils and fats and other ingredients, according to the food product to be manufactured, for the years 1942-1944 and a pre-war datum period is given in Appendix B of the Ministry of Food booklet *How Britain was Fed in War Time*. How supplies were allocated to caterers and household consumers is set out in a Ministry of Food booklet *The ABC of Rationing in the U.K.*

88. Caterers were allocated supplies on the basis of meals served. This system yielded comprehensive statistics both of the numbers of catering establishments by types and of the numbers of meals and main meals served in each type of establishment. Summaries of these statistics were published in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. Household consumers had to register with retailers in order to obtain their rations, and from these registrations a picture could be built up of the numbers of retail outlets by organisational type (multiple, co-operative, independent) and by size. Summaries of these figures for general grocery shops appeared regularly in the *Abstract* and for other shops, e.g. butchers and confectioners, from time to time.

89. Rationing was planned primarily on the basis of equal shares for all, but a supplementary system of differentials was introduced for some foods in order to meet special needs. The principal beneficiaries were expectant and nursing mothers, children, invalids, old people and certain classes of workers. Particularly important was the Milk Supply Scheme which recognised several different classes of consumer. Statistics relating to the National Milk Scheme and to the Milk-in-Schools Scheme continue to appear in the *Digest*. Figures for school meals are shown in the *Abstract*.

90. The Board of Trade's Censuses of Production and the Census of Distribution and Other Services taken in 1950 provide extensive data on the food manufacturing and distributive industries (see Appendix II). There are no current series showing numbers of businesses. Index series of retail sales by certain groups of food shops are published monthly in the *Board of Trade Journal* and the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. Ministry of Labour figures of employment in the wholesale and retail food trades appear in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (Great Britain) and the *Abstract* (United Kingdom), as do more detailed figures for the food manufacturing industries. Indices of production and wholesale prices for the food industries are included in the monthly figures published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The U.K. Index of Industrial Production, based on the Census of Production figures for net output, is described in a booklet *Studies in Official Statistics, No. 2 Index of Industrial Production* (H.M.S.O., 1952); the monthly movement both of the whole Index and the sub-index for food is shown in the *Digest*. A "new" series of wholesale price indices, both for input and for output, is based on the gross input and output figures of the Census of Production, corrected for sales within the trade. The "old" series for food and tobacco with sub-indices for cereals and for meat, fish and eggs, ceased at the end of 1955. Figures of net income and bankruptcies appear in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and of the Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade.

6. CONSUMPTION

A. CONSUMPTION LEVEL ESTIMATES

91. A yearly assessment is made of the overall level at which supplies of food become available, per head of the population, for consumption in the United Kingdom, including supplies produced in gardens and allotments and by domestic poultry keepers. The estimates generally relate to foods in their primary form, including their use as ingredients in manufactured foods. Waste is allowed for where losses are obviously important and adjustment for changes in stocks in the chain of distribution are made insofar as these are known or are implied by the data available. No allowance is made for wastage in cooking or on the plate or for changes in larder stocks.

B. DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

92. Since 1950, estimates of domestic food consumption and expenditure have been available on a national basis from the National Food Survey; previously the coverage of the Survey had been confined to urban working-class households. The urban working-class series was continued into 1950 to provide a link with the new national estimates of domestic food consumption and expenditure, which have been published by quarters from 1950 onwards; unpublished monthly data are preserved for reference. Annual averages have been published for social classes (defined by the ascertained or imputed gross income of the head of the household) from 1950 onwards, selected household types from 1950 and all types of household from 1954, urban and rural areas from 1952, conurbations from 1954, Greater London, provincial conurbations and standard regions from 1955. Unpublished quarterly estimates are available for all these groupings for over 100 commodities; in the annual reports a list of about 30 food groups is generally used. The 1952 urban-rural analysis was published in the annual report for 1953, which also contains separate estimates for Scotland, with an

analysis by household composition. In 1956 rural districts were further subdivided, and an experimental classification of occupations was introduced, mainly to facilitate analysis according to the Registrar General's social classes and socio-economic groups. Comparisons with results obtained before the war by Boyd Orr and by Crawford and Broadley are given where appropriate, particularly in the annual report for 1950. Accounts of Survey methods and of the sampling variations involved are given in the Reports for 1953 and 1955 and in *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society* (1955), vol. 14, pp. 60-63.

7. NUTRITION

A. NATIONAL LEVEL

93. The calories and nutrients per head per day represented by total food supplies moving into consumption are calculated from the Consumption Level estimates using nutrient factors provided mainly by the Medical Research Council and the Government Chemist. The levels of calories and nutrients do not represent the average intake per head because no allowance is made for losses of nutrients either through wastage, or during cooking in the home, or for the less important losses during distribution.

B. HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

94. The National Food Survey estimates of household food consumption exclude losses of food during distribution, and do not include such items as chocolate and sugar confectionery, soft drinks and ice cream or any food purchased and consumed outside the home. The nutrient conversion factors mentioned in the paragraph above are adjusted to allow for the inevitable loss of some vitamins known to occur during cooking in the home. Nutrient requirements of the individual depend upon age, sex, occupation, &c. and the household intake figures, after a conventional deduction of 10 per cent to cover losses of edible food in the home, are compared with estimated requirements based on scales recommended by the British Medical Association. Nutrient analyses are made for all the household groupings distinguished in the Survey.

8. AGGREGATE PERSONAL EXPENDITURE ON FOOD

95. The estimates of personal expenditure cover all food and non-alcoholic beverages. The greater part is "household expenditure" on retail purchases of food for consumption in the household or elsewhere. Food consumed on farms is treated as household purchases, but not that produced by pig clubs and domestic poultry keepers or in allotments and gardens. Food for the Forces is also excluded. Included in the estimate is the item "other personal expenditure", i.e. expenditure by caterers on food for sale in catering establishments (commercial and non-commercial, including institutions) for consumption by customers on the premises. Adjustments are made to exclude estimated expenditure met out of public funds (e.g. on food eaten in hospitals and prisons) and that charged to business accounts. In estimating household expenditure, all purchases are valued at the full retail price, or, in the case of food consumed on farms, at the prices which the farmer would have received if the goods were sold. An exception to this is that welfare and school milk and other welfare foods are valued at the cost, if any, to the consumer, plus the additional cost met by the Government.

96. Household and other personal expenditure is also revalued *at constant prices*, the quantities for each item being revalued at the annual average prices which ruled in the base year. Total expenditure on food *at factor cost* is calculated by adding subsidies and deducting import duties. These figures are published annually in the Blue Book on *National Income and Expenditure*.

Operations of Marketing Boards and other Authorities

97. In England and Wales the Milk Marketing Board (set up in 1933) publishes in the *Annual Reports* of its Production Division, and in its *Monthly Milk Production*, details of sales through the Board and of milk utilisation; the latter publication includes price statistics. Details of producers' pool prices, premiums and bonuses are published monthly in *The Milk Producer*. Summaries of this and other information appear in *The Work of the Milk Marketing Board (1935-1956)* and in the *Annual Reports and Accounts*. Extensive statistics of milk recording and artificial insemination appear in *National Milk Records* and the *Annual Reports of the Production Division*.

98. Quantitative and financial statistics relating to milk in Scotland and Northern Ireland are contained in the annual reports and accounts of:

The Scottish Milk Marketing Board (set up in 1933)

North of Scotland Milk Marketing Board (1934)

Aberdeen and District Milk Marketing Board (1933)

Milk Marketing Board for Northern Ireland (1955)

These Boards also publish periodical News Bulletins.

99. Other Marketing Boards and Authorities publish in their annual reports statistical material (additional to their financial accounts), some of which reproduces or is based on material supplied by the Ministry. Conversely some of the material supplied by these authorities is used in the preparation of the Ministry's official statistics:

Hops Marketing Board (1932)—production

British Wool Marketing Board (1950)—weight of wool collected (analysed by type and region)

Tomato and Cucumber Marketing Board (1950)—supplies and prices

Potato Marketing Board (1933-39, 1954)—stocks on farms; surplus disposal

White Fish Authority (1951)—use of white fish; production of quick frozen white fish

Herring Industry Board (1935)—disposals of herrings for curing and processing; production of herring oil and meal

Agricultural Land Commission (1948)—area managed by the Commission; statistics of rent and capital expenditure

Tithe Redemption Commission (1936) (biennial reports)—amount of tithe rent charge; statistics of annuities

Land Settlement Association Ltd. (1934)—number of tenants and value of their sales; net earnings; expenditure per £1 sales

Welsh Land Settlement Society Ltd. (1949)—profits and losses by commodities for individual societies; value of sales

River Boards—capital and maintenance expenditure; rainfall; river flow and water abstraction; sewage effluent

Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Ltd. (1928)

Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation Ltd. (1933)

Land Improvements Ltd. (1953)

In prospect are reports of the Sugar Board (1956) and the Egg Marketing Board (1957)

100. Summarised statistics on the operation of the marketing schemes, mainly on prices and finances of the Boards, are also to be found in the *Report on Agricultural Marketing Schemes for the years 1938-1955* (H.M.S.O., 1957).

PART IV

Subject Index to Statistical Series

This is mainly a subject index to regular statistical series currently maintained by the Agricultural Departments, but reference is also made to principal series relating to agriculture and food which appear regularly in the publications of other Departments.

Although annual and monthly publications are often the most convenient sources of information, a good deal of material is in fact made available in the form of press notices. With the exception of those with the name of a Department following the title, all publications listed below bear the imprint of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The *subject classification* closely follows that of Parts II and III of the text (cf. para. 5), with additional sub-headings for Prices (Part II, 2, E) and Total Food Supply and Utilisation (Part II, 4).

The *frequency* at which figures relating to any series are published is indicated as follows:

A = annually	M = monthly
6m = six monthly	W = weekly
Q = quarterly	Occ. = occasionally

The *reference number* given at the end of each entry corresponds with those in the alphabetical index.

The *titles of publications* to which reference is made have been abbreviated as follows in this subject index:

Annual Publications

Abstract	Annual Abstract of Statistics
Ag. in Scotland	Agriculture in Scotland
Appr. Accs.	Appropriation Accounts
Appr. Accs. N.I.	Appropriation Accounts, Government of Northern Ireland
A.R.	Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees
A.S.	Agricultural Statistics (for titles of individual volumes see Appendix I)
Bankruptcy	Bankruptcy—General Annual Report
C. & E.	Customs and Excise Annual Report
Civ. Ests.	Civil Estimates
Digest (Welsh)	Digest of Welsh Statistics
Fisheries, N.I.	Fisheries, Sea and Inland of Northern Ireland; Triennial Reports
Gen. Rep. N.I.	General Report, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Northern Ireland
Jud. Stats.	Judicial Statistics (Civil), Scotland
N. Food S.	Annual Reports of the National Food Survey Committee
N.I.E.	National Income and Expenditure

Annual Publications—cont.

N.I. Ests.	Estimates for services under the Government of Northern Ireland
S.A.E.	Scottish Agricultural Economics
Sea Fish Stats. T.	Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables
Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables
Time Rates	Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour
Trading Accs.	Trading Accounts and Balance Sheets
Ul. Y. Book	Ulster Year Book (published at 3 yearly intervals)

Six Monthly Publications

Digest (N.I.)	Northern Ireland Digest of Statistics
Digest (Scottish)	Digest of Scottish Statistics

Monthly Publications

Digest	Monthly Digest of Statistics
M.F.R.	Monthly Fatstock Report (M.A.F.F.)
M.I.	Monthly Index of Agricultural Prices (M.A.F.F.)
M. of L. Gazette	Ministry of Labour Gazette
Mon. Rep. N.I.	Monthly Reports, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Northern Ireland
Mon. Sea Fisheries	Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries (M.A.F.F.)
M.S.S.	Monthly Store Stock Prices (M.A.F.F.)
Scottish Mon. Sea Fisheries	Scottish Monthly Return of Sea Fisheries (Department of Agriculture for Scotland)
T. & N.	Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, and The Trade of the United Kingdom (Annual Statements)

Weekly Publications

A.M.R.	Agricultural Market Report (M.A.F.F.)
B. of T. Journal	Board of Trade Journal
F.V.R.	Weekly Wholesale Price Report for Fruit and Vegetables (M.A.F.F.)
M.O.F.B.	Ministry of Food Bulletin (published weekly, January 1950 to June 1954)
W.R.N.I.	Weekly Report on Trade in Livestock and Agricultural Produce (Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland)

Occasional Publications

ABC of Ratg.	ABC of Rationing in the United Kingdom (1951 edition and subsequent amendments)
N. Farm S.	National Farm Survey of England and Wales: 1941-43 (Ministry of Agriculture), 1946
N.I.A.S.	Report on Agricultural Statistics, 1930-1953 (Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland)
P.N.	Press Notice(s) (M.A.F.F.)
S.I.	Statutory Instruments
Supplem. Ests.	Civil Estimates—Supplementary

AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD STATISTICS

1. THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
A. LAND			
<i>(1) Farm and horticultural acreages</i>			
(a) (i) Acreage at June in each county of each crop (including total vegetables and total fruit), bare fallow, temporary and permanent grassland, and rough grazings:			
E. & W.	A	A.S. E. & W.	1
Scotland	A	A.S. Scotland	2
N.I.	Occ.	N.I.A.S.	3
(ii) Totals for each crop:			
E. & W.	A	A.S. E. & W.	4
Wales	A	Digest (Welsh)	5
Scotland	A	A.S. Scotland	6
	6m	Digest (Scottish)	7
N.I.	A	Gen. Rep. N.I.	8
	Occ.	Mon. Rep. N.I.	9
	6m	N.I.A.S.	10
	Occ.	P.N.	11
E. & W., Scotland, G.B., } N.I. and U.K. } United Kingdom }	A	A.S. U.K.	12
	A	A.S. Scotland	13
	M	Digest	14
	A	Abstract	15
(b) Acreages at June in each principal growing county of each vegetable (excluding potatoes), of each main variety of small fruit (including fruit grown under orchard trees), of hardy nursery stock and of flowers, with totals for each crop:			
E. & W. (not in 1944 by varieties of small fruit)	A	A.S. E. & W.	16
	Occ.	P.N. (E. & W. & Scotland)	17
Scotland in each county (not flowers or nursery stock)	A	A.S. Scotland	18
	Occ.	P.N. (E. & W. & Scotland)	19
(c) Acreages at September and December of certain vegetables:			
E. & W.	Q	P.N.	20
(d) Acreage at June of each main variety of vegetable and small fruit and total acreage for flowers:			
Wales	A	Digest (Welsh)	21
Scotland	6m	Digest (Scottish)	22
E. & W., Scotland, G.B., } N.I. and U.K. } U.K. (total acreage only for small fruit)	A	A.S. U.K.	23
	A	Abstract	24
(e) Acreage under orchards in each county of Scotland. In 1939-44 and from 1952 at five-yearly intervals, principal kinds of orchard trees distinguished	A	A.S. Scotland	25
(f) Acreages or numbers of each principal orchard tree in E. & W. In 1944 and 1951 numbers of main varieties of principal orchard trees in each county were given; in 1951 only, separate figures were given for trees over and under 7 years old	A	A.S. E. & W.	26

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
A. LAND—cont.			
<i>(1) Farm and Horticultural Acreage—cont.</i>			
(g) Acreages at June or numbers of each principal orchard tree: totals for E. & W., Scotland, N.I. and U.K.	A	A.S. U.K.	27
(h) Acreages at June in each principal growing county of total crops under glass in E. & W. In 1939-42, in each county, and tomatoes distinguished	A	A.S. E. & W.	28
(i) Square feet of glasshouses and frames in each county of Scotland	A	A.S. Scotland	29
(j) Acreage at January and July of each principal glasshouse crop in E. & W.	6m	P.N.	30
<i>(2) Rent of agricultural land</i>			
(a) Combined estimates of total rent and interest paid by farmers (an expense item in the Departmental Net Income Calculation)	A	A.R.	31
B. LABOUR			
<i>(1) Numbers employed</i>			
(a) (i) Numbers at June of regular, casual, seasonal and temporary workers employed on agricultural holdings in each county analysed by sex and by age-groups for male workers only: E. & W. Scotland. Since 1955 (1954 in Scotland) there have been separate figures for regular whole-time and regular part-time workers	A A	A.S. E. & W. A.S. Scotland	32 33
(ii) Totals at each quarterly census for each country for (i) above (not by counties) with separate totals for the Women's Land Army up to 1950 and Prisoners of War employed on agricultural holdings up to 1948: E. & W., 1954-55 included estimates for the following December and March of the numbers of regular whole-time and part-time, and seasonal and temporary workers	A Q	A.S. E. & W. P.N.	34 35
Scotland. Figures given only at June and December since 1952. Since 1954 separate figures for regular whole-time and regular part-time workers have been given	A	A.S. Scotland	36
(b) (i) Numbers at June of regular and casual workers employed on agricultural holdings analysed by sex, and by age-groups for male workers only, with separate totals for Women's Land Army up to 1950 and Prisoners of War employed on agricultural holdings up to 1948: E. & W., Scotland, G.B., N.I. (not Women's Land Army or Prisoners of War) and U.K. N.I.	A Occ.	A.S. U.K. N.I.A.S.	37 38

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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(c) Numbers at June and December of regular and casual workers employed in agriculture, analysed by sex:			
G.B.	M	Digest	40
Scotland	6m	Digest (Scottish)	41
N.I.	M	Digest	42
at June only	6m	Digest (N.I.)	43
	Occ.	N.I.A.S.	44
(d) Total in civil employment in each month in agriculture, forestry and fishing (combined) and the food, drink and tobacco industries (combined):			
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agriculture, forestry and fishing only	M	Digest	46
at June	A	Abstract	47
Scotland at June	6m	Digest (Scottish)	48
(e) Estimated number of insured employees in employment in each main branch of the food and drink industries and in the retail and wholesale distribution of food and drink, analysed by sex:			
G.B.	M	M. of L. Gazette	49
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(f) Numbers of insured employees (employed and unemployed) at end of May in agriculture, horticulture, fishing, each main branch of the food and drink industries and in the retail and wholesale distribution of food and drink, analysed by sex with separate figures for adults and young persons:			
G.B. and U.K.	A	M. of L. Gazette	51
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Wales	A	Digest (Welsh)	53
U.K. (not by sex)	A	Abstract	54
(g) Numbers of persons registered unemployed in agriculture, horticulture, fishing, each main branch of the food and drink industries and in the retail and wholesale distribution of food and drink, analysed by sex:			
G.B. with additional figures for persons temporarily stopped from work combined totals for agriculture and fishing and the food, drink and tobacco industries respectively	M	M. of L. Gazette	55
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U.K. (not by sex)	A	Digest (Welsh)	58
	A	Abstract	59
(k) Estimated numbers at end of May of employees in Great Britain in agriculture, forestry and fishing analysed by age (5 year groups)	A	M. of L. Gazette (June)	60

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(j) Persons placed by Employment Exchanges in employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing (combined), and the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled in Great Britain. Separate figures for men, boys, women and girls	M	M. of L. Gazette	62
(k) Number of agricultural workers registered for National Service granted deferment of call-up: G.B.	6m	M. of L. Gazette (May and November)	63
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(b) Number of work people in the U.K. affected by increases in rate of wages and the net aggregate amount of such increases for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries (combined), and the food, drink and tobacco industries (combined)	M	M. of L. Gazette Digest	67
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(c) (i) Average weekly earnings in G.B. for agricultural workers (adult males, youths and females) over the half years ended March and September and the years ended March (from 1947)	6m	M. of L. Gazette	69
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	A		71
(iii) Average hours worked and average hourly earnings in the U.K. in last pay week in April and October in each year in the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries, analysed by sex and by age-groups	A	Abstract M. of L. Gazette	72
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(d) (i) Total annual wages and salaries in the U.K. in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries (combined) and the food, drink and tobacco industries (combined)	A	Abstract N.I.E.	75
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Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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	A.	A.S. Scotland	81
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Scotland. June and December only in 1953 and subsequently N.I. As for Scotland	A	A.S. Scotland	85
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(iii) Totals at June for each kind of livestock at (i) above for: E. & W.	A	A.S. E. & W.	90
Wales and Scotland	A	Digest (Welsh and Scottish)	91
E. & W., Scotland, G.B., N.I., U.K.	A	A.S. Scotland	92
	A	A.S. U.K.	93
N.I., including mules, jennets and asses (to 1953)	A	Mon. Rep. N.I.	94
	A	Gen. Rep. N.I.	95
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U.K.	A	Abstract	98
(b) Numbers at June of sheep and cattle grazed in deer forests in certain counties in Scotland	A	A.S. Scotland	99
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Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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(iv) Estimated numbers of each kind of agricultural machine and implement in: Wales E. & W. } A split between machines Scotland } owned by occupiers of agri- G.B. } cultural holdings or by con- tractors, and machines owned by County War Agricultural Executive Committees or by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland was given for 1942, 1944 and 1946 N.I. } No figures given for 1942, 1946, U.K. } 1948 and 1950 G.B. } Main types of machines only	Biennial Biennial	Digest (Welsh) A.S. U.K. Abstract	108 109 110
(b) Quarterly and annual production figures in U.K. for certain kinds of agricultural machinery with value of total production and production for export. Annual production figures only	M A	Digest Abstract	111 112
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(d) Quarterly figures of agricultural vehicles (vans and lorries, tractors and engines) licensed in: G.B. Wales	M A	Digest Digest (Welsh)	114 115
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Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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(b) Estimated capital formation in stocks and work in progress in agriculture and forestry and in food, drink and tobacco industries	A	N.I.E.	128
(c) Water supplies to agricultural holdings in each county in Scotland showing the number of farmhouses, cottages, and steadings with or without supplies, the source and nature of the supplies and the number of domestic appliances on the holdings with hot or cold water supplies: at 4th March 1943 at 4th September 1948	— —	A.S. Scotland A.S. Scotland	129 130
(d) Electricity supplies to agricultural holdings in each county in Scotland showing the number of holdings with or without supplies, the number of electric lamps fitted in farmhouses, cottages and steadings, and the numbers of different kinds of electrical appliances in use on all holdings: at 4th March 1943 at 4th September 1948	— —	A.S. Scotland A.S. Scotland	131 132
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Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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E. & W.	A	A.S. E. & W.	136
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E. & W., Scotland, G.B., N.I. and U.K.	A	A.S. U.K.	139
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2. AGRICULTURAL INPUTS, GROSS PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT

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Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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<i>(2) Production of horticultural crops and yield per acre</i>			
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Monthly prices	W	A.M.R.	235
Scotland. Weekly prices (pigs per score dead-weight)	M	M.F.R.	236
	A	A.S. Scotland	237
(c) (i) Average prices per head at certain representative markets of milking cows and store stock by breed and quality:			
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Monthly and annual prices	A	A.S. E. & W.	240
Scotland. Monthly and annual prices	A	A.S. Scotland	241
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(iii) Price ranges per head of store livestock at Belfast Auction Marts and at certain monthly fairs	W	W.R.N.I.	244
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E. & W. Monthly and annual prices	A	A.S. E. & W.	247
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(k) Average wholesale prices at certain large town markets of each main kind of vegetable, main varieties of ware and new potatoes and each main kind of glasshouse produce: E. & W. Weekly prices	W	A.M.R.	255
Monthly and annual prices	A	A.S. E. & W.	256
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(m) Average wholesale prices at Glasgow market of apples, pears, plums and each main kind of vegetable; monthly and annual prices	A	A.S. Scotland	259
(n) Wholesale price ranges and most usual prices at certain individual town markets for main kinds of home produced and imported fruit and vegetables: G.B. Weekly prices	W	F.V.R.	260
(o) Price ranges at Belfast market of some varieties of home grown and imported fruit and vegetables	W	W.R.N.I.	261
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N.I.			
(ii) Rates of guarantee payments, subject to stabilising adjustments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme: U.K.	M	P.N.	276
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(f) (i) Controlled prices of eggs payable to producers and to licensed wholesalers and (from March 1953) guaranteed minimum prices payable to producers: E. & W. Scotland (not after March 1953)	A	A.S. E. & W.	278
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Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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(vi) Average price at nine of the most important markets of oats, straw and some kinds of hay: N.I.	W	W.R.N.I.	294
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(b) Maximum retail prices of milk: G.B.	Occ.	P.N.	299
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(d) Maximum retail prices of National bread from 16th March 1952 to 26th February 1956	Occ.	P.N.	301
(e) Statutory maximum retail prices of meat, bacon, fish, butter, margarine, cooking fat, sugar, certain fruits, and other commodities controlled for certain periods from 1940-1954	Occ. W	P.N. M.O.F.B.	302 303

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Scotland. All products only (for calendar years)			
(ii) Annual index numbers of agricultural prices for calendar years for each main crop and each main kind of livestock and livestock product, store livestock, fruit, vegetable, glasshouse product, fertilizer and feeding-stuff: E. & W. (not fertilizers after 1950) Except fertilizers Main crops, livestock and livestock product only Scotland. Cereals, livestock and livestock products, store livestock, potatoes and hay	A A M A A	A.S. E. & W. Abstract Digest M.I. A.S. Scotland	307 308 309 310 311
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(b) (i) Monthly index numbers of agricultural prices by broad groups of products: all products; cereals and farm crops; livestock and livestock products; fertilizers; E. & W. (not fertilizers after 1950) Scotland. All products and fertilizers (up to 1953) only	A A	A.S. E. & W. A.S. Scotland	314 315
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(c) Monthly index numbers of wholesale market prices of fertilizers	M	B. of T. Journal	320
(d) Average prices used in compiling index numbers in (a) and (b): E. & W. Scotland	A A M A	A.S. E. & W. Abstract M.I. A.S. Scotland	321 322 323 324

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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Products of the food manufacturing industries	M	B. of T. Journal	329
In less detail	M	Digest	330
(g) Indices of retail prices in the U.K.:			
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	Q	M. of L. Gazette	332
	Q	Digest	
	Q	Digest	
(ii) Index of retail prices (new series) Feb. 1956—with monthly sub-index for all food	M	M. of L. Gazette	333
Quarterly sub-indices for each main food group	M	Digest	
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	Q	Digest	
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Estimated and actual gross and net expenditure in respect of:			
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Vote 2. Agricultural and Food Grants and Subsidies			336
Vote 3. Agricultural and Food Services			337
Vote 4. Strategic Food Reserves			338
Vote 5. Fisheries			
Vote 6. Surveys, &c.			
Vote 7. Crown Lands			
Vote 8. Research			
Vote 9. Nature Conservancy			
Vote 10. Development Fund			
Vote 11. Forestry Commission			
Scotland	A	Civ. Ests., Class VIII	335
Vote 12. Department of Agriculture			336
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Northern Ireland	A	N.I. Ests., Class VI	339
Vote 1. Ministry of Agriculture			
Vote 2. Agricultural Research and Education			
Vote 3. Agricultural Services			

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
F. COSTS AND INCOMES			
<i>(1) Aggregate Farming Net Income and Changes in Aggregate Costs</i>			
(a) Estimates of aggregate farming net income in the U.K.	A A	A.R. Abstract	340 341
(b) Estimates of the aggregate value of annual cost changes in farming in the U.K.	A	A.R.	342
(c) Specimen farm net incomes for different types of farming in E. & W., Scotland and N.I.	A	A.R.	343
<i>(2) Gross and net profits of the forestry and fishing industries and of the food, drink and tobacco industries U.K.</i>	A	N.I.E.	344

3. FISHERIES STATISTICS

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
F. COSTS AND INCOMES—cont.			
<i>(1) Annual landings and value of fish</i>			
(a) Quantity, value and average value of each kind of fish of British taking landed, with sub-totals for demersal, pelagic and shell fish and comparative figures for earlier years: E. & W.	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	345
Quantity and value only	A	Abstract	346
Scotland	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	347
Quantity and value only	A	Abstract	348
Wales	A	Digest (Welsh)	349
(b) Quantity and value of each kind of fish (except shell fish and salmon) landed on the coast of Northern Ireland, and value of shell fish	Triennial	Fisheries N.I.	350
(c) Quantity and value of each kind of fish of British taking landed: (i) at the twelve major ports in England and Wales and quantity and total value only at all other ports	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	351
(ii) in each district in Scotland according to method of fishing	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	352
(d) Quantity of each principal kind of fish landed by foreign fishing vessels and carriers with total value, by port of entry, with annual quantity and value from 1936 and annual averages for 5-year periods 1916-1935: E. & W.	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	353
Scotland. Total quantity and value of each kind of fish only	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	354
(e) Quantity, value and average value of certain principal kinds of fish landed in Scotland, by British and foreign vessels	6m	Digest (Scottish)	355

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
F. COSTS AND INCOMES—<i>cont.</i>			
(1) <i>Annual landings and value of fish—cont.</i>			
(f) Quantity of each kind of demersal and pelagic fish of British taking landed from each fishing region distinguishing class of vessel and method of capture: E. & W. Scotland. Also comparative figures for previous years of total landings according to method of capture	A A	Sea Fish Stats. T. Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	356 357
(g) Quantity of each kind of fish of foreign taking landed in Scotland from each fishing region according to method of capture and total quantity and value landed by each nationality	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	358
(h) Quantity of demersal fish landed in England and Wales from (a) distant waters, (b) near and middle waters and (c) inshore waters	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	359
(i) Quantity and value of demersal fish of British taking landed at Hull, Grimsby and Fleetwood and combined landings at other ports in Great Britain by vessels of 40 feet and over registered length	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	360
(j) Quantity of principal kinds of fish landed in Great Britain by British vessels with total value of demersal, pelagic and shell fish for past ten years	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	361
(k) Number of landings, hours of fishing, days absent on voyage and average duration of voyage by British vessels of 40 feet and over registered length employing demersal catching methods	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	362
(l) Quantity and value of seasonal landings of herrings in each district in Scotland	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	363
(m) Quantity of herrings landed at principal Co. Down ports	Triennial	Fisheries, N.I.	364
(n) Quantity, value and average value of herrings landed in N.I.	Triennial	Fisheries, N.I.	365
(o) Quantity, value and average value of whiting landed in N.I.	Triennial	Fisheries, N.I.	366
(p) Quantity and value of U.K. imports and exports by type of fish and country, for two years, and total quantity and value by method of processing, imported and exported from 1939 (figures supplied by H.M. Customs & Excise)	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	367
(2) <i>Treatment of catch</i>			
(a) Number of herrings cured on the East Coast and West Coast of Scotland with annual figures from 1913	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	368
(b) Quantity and value of each kind of white fish cured in Scotland according to method of cure	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	369

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
F. COSTS AND INCOMES—<i>cont.</i>			
<i>(2) Treatment of catch—cont.</i>			
(c) Quantity and value of herrings cured in each district in Scotland according to method of cure	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	370
<i>(3) Fishing vessels and fishermen</i>			
(a) Number of fishermen employed and number of fishing vessels by method of propulsion. Number of vessels at main ports in various length groups by method of propulsion and fishing:			
E. & W.	A	Sea Fish Stats. T.	371
Number of vessels by method of propulsion	A	Abstract	372
Scotland	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	373
Number of vessels by method of propulsion	A	Abstract	374
N.I.	Triennial	Fisheries, N.I.	375
(b) Greatest number of vessels and persons employed on herring fishing in each district in Scotland in any week	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	376
<i>(4) Creek return (Scotland)</i>			
Number of vessels and fishermen and quantity and value of fish landed at each creek in Scotland	A	Scottish Sea Fish Stats. T.	377
<i>(5) Monthly landings and value of fish</i>			
(a) Quantity and value of each kind of fish landed in England and Wales, with sub-totals for demersal, pelagic and shell fish. Also figures for corresponding month of previous year together with totals for Great Britain	M	Mon. Sea Fisheries	378
(b) Quantity and value of each kind of demersal and pelagic fish landed at each of the ten major ports in England and Wales	M	Mon. Sea Fisheries	379
(c) Quantity and value of each kind of fish landed at Scottish ports by British vessels during the month, total from 1st January and comparative figures for previous year	M	Scottish Mon. Sea Fisheries	380
(d) Quantity and average value per cwt. of certain principal kinds of fish landed in Scotland by British and foreign vessels	6m	Digest (Scottish)	381
(e) Number of arrivals, total quantity and value of fish landed and average catch per arrival and price per cwt. for each fishing method for Aberdeen port and Leith port (separately). Quantity and value of species landed is also given	M	Mon. Sea Fisheries for Aberdeen and Leith	382
(f) Quantity, value and average value of whiting landed at principal Co. Down ports	Triennial	Fisheries, N.I.	383

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
(g) Quantity and value of each kind of demersal fish landed in England and Wales from each of the principal fishing grounds with figures for the corresponding month of the previous year	M	Mon. Sea Fisheries	384
(h) Quantity and value of fresh and frozen fish imported into Great Britain by country of origin and port of landing, separately for fishing vessels and other vessels. (Details for other vessels are supplied by H.M. Customs & Excise)	M	Mon. Sea Fisheries	385

4. TOTAL FOOD SUPPLY AND UTILISATION

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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	A	Abstract	387
(b) Quantity of oats and barley sold off farms for food: U.K. (from January 1952) (Av. 1936/37 to 1938/39; yearly from 1944)	M	Digest	388
	A	Abstract	389
(c) Quantity of approved buyers' receipts of home-grown cereals, &c.: U.K. Wheat } Oct. 1949 to G.B. Other commodities } March 1953	M	M.O.F.B.	390
Scotland. Wheat, barley and oats only (1948 to June 1953)	6m	Digest (Scottish)	391
(d) Quantity of wheat and coarse grains taken by Re-commissioned Mills, Ltd., in 1955/56	W	P.N.	392
(2) Potatoes			
Quantity of potatoes sold off farms for food: U.K. (from April 1953; earlier figures published from January 1947 were in a slightly different time series) (average of 1936/37 to 1938/39 and yearly from 1946; figures were published in respect of 1940 to 1945 but in a slightly different series)	M	Digest	393
G.B. (average 1936/37 to 1938/39, yearly from 1939 and monthly from January 1944 to December 1948)	A	Abstract	394
	A & M	Digest	395

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
A. SUPPLIES FROM HOME PRODUCTION			
<i>—cont.</i>			
(3) <i>Sugar</i>			
(a) Results of the Sugar Beet Campaign: G.B. 1936/37 to 1949/50 1950/51 1951/52 1952/53 1953/54	A	M.O.F.B. No. 544 M.O.F.B. No. 588 M.O.F.B. No. 643 M.O.F.B. No. 687 M.O.F.B. No. 748	396
(b) Total production of sugar (in terms of refined sugar) from home-grown sugar beet: U.K. (from January 1944) (from 1935)	M A	Digest Abstract	397 398
(c) Quantities of sugar and molasses from home-grown beet charged with excise duty: U.K.	A	C. & E.	399
(4) <i>Milk</i>			
Quantity of milk sold off farms through the Marketing Schemes: U.K. (from January 1944) (from 1935) Wales (1938 and from 1945) Scotland (from 1948) N.I. (from 1939)	M A A & 6m A & 6m A	Digest Abstract Digest (Welsh) Digest (Scottish) Gen. Rep. N.I.	400 401 402 403 404
(5) <i>Shell Eggs</i>			
Estimated market supplies of hen eggs: G.B. (to June 1957)	W	P.N.	405
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(a) Numbers of livestock slaughtered, by types, and the quantity of meat and offal and of bacon and ham produced from these slaughtering: U.K. (from July 1953 and in the case of bacon and ham, yearly from 1935 and each month from January 1944) (1938, and from 1946) Wales (slaughtering only) (from 1955) Scotland (slaughtering, by types, and bacon production) (from 1951) N.I. (1940-55, except 1953)	M A A A & 6m A	Digest Abstract Digest (Welsh) Digest (Scottish) Gen. Rep. N.I.	406 407 408 409 410
(b) Figures have also been published of livestock, by types, purchased for slaughter: G.B. (January 1944 to June 1954) (1936 to 1946) U.K. (1938, and 1940 to 1953) Wales (1945 to June 1954) Scotland (1948 to June 1954) N.I. (from 1940, except 1953)	M A A A & 6m A A	Digest Abstract Abstract Digest (Welsh) Digest (Scottish) Gen. Rep. N.I.	411 412 413 414 415 416
(c) Numbers of fresh and frozen pig carcasses used for bacon production, with the weight of bacon produced: G.B.	W	P.N.	417
(d) Numbers of fat cattle shipped to G.B. from N.I.	Occ.	Gen. Rep. N.I.	418

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
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<i>—cont.</i>			
(6) <i>Meat and Bacon—cont.</i>			
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(a) Imports, Exports and Re-exports showing quantity and value (exclusive of duty) for individual commodities, summarised by countries	M	T. & N.	420
(b) Sources of imports of the main foods and feedingstuffs: Pre-war, 1948 and 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	A	{ M.O.F.B. No. 552 M.O.F.B. No. 596 M.O.F.B. No. 662 M.O.F.B. No. 701 M.O.F.B. No. 749	421
(c) Quantities of imported foods charged with customs duties (showing drawback of duty for exports) analysed by commodity and type of duty, with amounts of duty paid	A	C. & E.	422
(d) Indices for the food, beverages and tobacco class: Import and export volume indices Import price indices	M	Digest	423
C. STOCKS (BY QUANTITY)			
(1) <i>Banded stocks</i>			
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(2) <i>Cereals</i>			
Stocks of wheat and coarse grains held by Re-commissioned Mills, Ltd., in 1955/56	W	P.N.	425
(3) <i>Dairy products</i>			
Butter in cold store: U.K. (at end of each year from 1951 and of each month from January 1954)	A & M	Digest	426
(4) <i>Meat</i>			
Imported meat in cold stores: U.K. Total (end of year figures from 1952 and end-month from January 1955; also showing division into 5 types of meat from end of May 1955)	M	Digest	427
U.K. Total, and separate figures for 7 types of meat	W	P.N.	428
(5) <i>Beverages</i>			
Tea held in public warehouses and the quantity entered for Customs but not yet landed: U.K. (at end of each month from December 1953)	A. & M.	Digest	430

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
D. PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE			
<i>(1) Industrial production</i>			
U.K. Interim Index, food sector (base year 1946) (from January 1946 to March 1952)	A & M	Digest	431
Index, food sector (base year 1948) (from January 1950)	M	Digest	432
(from 1946)	A	Abstract	433
Scotland. Index, food, drink and tobacco sector (base year 1948) (from 1949)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	434
<i>(2) Cereals and cereal products</i>			
(a) Quantity of wheat milled, in total:			
U.K. (Average of 1934/38, and from January 1944)	M	Digest	435
(from 1935)	A	Abstract	436
Scotland (from 1948)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	437
With separate figures for home produced and imported wheat:			
U.K. (from January 1953)	M	Digest	438
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(b) Quantity of flour produced:			
U.K. (average of 1934/38; and from January 1944)	M	Digest	440
(from 1935)	A	Abstract	441
(c) Quantity of wheat milling offals produced:			
U.K. (average of 1934/38; and from January 1944)	M	Digest	442
(from 1935)	A	Abstract	443
(d) Quantity of oats milled:			
U.K. (from January 1944)	M	Digest	444
(average of 1934/38 and from 1941)	A	Abstract	445
Scotland (from 1948)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	446
(e) Production of oatmeal and other oat products:			
U.K. (from July 1948)	M	Digest	447
(Average of 1934/38 and from 1941)	A	Abstract	448
(f) Quantity of pearl barley and other barley products produced:			
U.K. (Average of 1934/38 and from 1939 to 1949)	A	Abstract	449
(g) Quantity of starch produced:			
U.K. (Average of 1934/38 and from 1941 to 1952)	A	Abstract	450
(h) Production of cereal breakfast foods other than oatmeal:			
U.K. (from July 1948)	M	Digest	451
(from 1941)	A	Abstract	452
(i) Quantity of biscuits produced:			
U.K. (from January 1944)	M	Digest	453
(from 1939)	A	Abstract	454
Scotland (from 1948)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	455

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
D. PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—cont.			
(3) Sugar and allied trades			
(a) Quantity of refined sugar produced from home-grown or imported raw sugar: Scotland (from 1948)	A & 6m (previously Q)	Digest (Scottish)	456
(b) Quantity of syrup and treacle produced: U.K. (Average of 1934/38 and from October 1954) (from 1939)	M A	Digest Abstract	457 458
(c) Quantity of glucose produced: U.K. (from May 1944) (from 1943)	M A	Digest Abstract	459 460
(d) Quantity of jam and marmalade produced: U.K. (from January 1944) (1935 and from 1939) estimated production by varieties (1950-1953) Scotland (from 1948) (formerly also showed jam and marmalade figures separately)	M A A A & 6m	Digest Abstract M.O.F.B. Digest (Scottish)	461 462 463 464
(e) Production of mincemeat and fruit curd: U.K. (1948 to 1953)	A (latterly 6m)	M.O.F.B.	465
(f) Quantity of chocolates and sugar confectionery produced: U.K. (Average for year ended June 1939 and from January 1944) Scotland (from 1951) U.K. Separate figures for chocolate confectionery and sugar confectionery (from 1940)	M A & 6m A	Digest Digest (Scottish) Abstract	466 467 468
(4) Dairy products			
(a) Quantity of butter and cheese produced: U.K. (from April 1944) (from 1935) Scotland (from 1951) N.I. (butter from October 1939-March 1953, cheese from 1951/52-1952/53)	M A A & 6m A	Digest Abstract Digest (Scottish) Gen. Rep. N.I.	469 470 471 472
(b) Quantity of condensed milk produced: U.K. (from April 1944) (from 1940) Scotland (from 1951)	M A A & 6m	Digest Abstract Digest (Scottish)	473 474 475
(c) Quantity of milk powder produced: U.K. (from April 1944) (Average of 1935/38; and from 1940) Scotland (from 1951)	M A A & 6m	Digest Abstract Digest (Scottish)	476 477 478
(d) Estimated production of cream: U.K. (Average 1936/37-1938/39 and from 1939)	A	Abstract	479

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
D. PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—<i>cont.</i>			
(5) <i>Fruit and vegetables</i>			
(a) Quantity of canned vegetables produced: U.K. (from January 1953)	Q (previously M)	Digest	480
(1935 and from 1939)	A	Abstract	481
(by types, 1946 to 1953)	A	M.O.F.B.	482
Scotland (from 1948)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	483
N.I.	A	Gen. Rep. N.I.	484
(b) Quantity of canned fruit (including bottled fruit) produced: U.K. (from January 1953)	Q (previously M)	Digest	485
(1935 and from 1941)	A	Abstract	486
(by types, 1946 to 1953)	A	M.O.F.B.	487
Scotland (from 1951)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	488
N.I.	A	Gen. Rep. N.I.	489
(c) Quantity of quick frozen fruit and vegetables produced, by types: U.K. (1949 to 1953)	A	M.O.F.B.	490
(6) <i>Oils and fats (other than butter)</i>			
(a) Quantity of oilseeds and nuts crushed and vegetable oil produced: U.K. (from January 1944; series not continuous)	M	Digest	491
(from 1935)	A	Abstract	492
Scotland (crushing only) (1948 to June 1954)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	493
(b) Quantities of margarine and compound cooking fat produced: U.K. (from January 1944)	M	Digest	494
(from 1935)	A	Abstract	495
Scotland (from 1948)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	496
(c) Quantity of lard produced: U.K. (1940 to 1952)	A	Abstract	497
(d) Quantity produced of edible animal fats other than lard and butter: U.K. (1940 to 1952)	A	Abstract	498
(e) Quantity of soap produced: U.K. (Monthly averages 1935 to 1938; and from 1949; monthly figures from October 1952 to December 1955)	M	Digest	499
(7) <i>Other manufactured foods</i>			
(a) Quantities of pickles, sauces and condiments produced: U.K. (1947 to 1953)	A	M.O.F.B.	500
(b) Production of table jellies: U.K. (1949 to 1953)	A (latterly 6m)	M O F.B.	501
(c) Quantity of canned meats produced: U.K. (from 3rd quarter 1954)	Q	Digest	502
(from 1942)	A	Abstract	503

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
D. PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—cont.			
<i>(7) Other manufactured foods—cont.</i>			
(d) Quantity of canned fish produced: U.K. (from January 1953)	Q (previously M)	Digest	504
(Average of 1937/39 and from 1941)	A	Abstract	505
(by types; 1947 to 1953)	A	M.O.F.B.	506
Scotland (from 1951)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	507
(e) Quantity of canned soups produced: U.K. (1946 to 1953)	A (latterly 6m)	M.O.F.B.	508
Scotland (from 1951)	A. & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	509
<i>(8) Beverages</i>			
(a) Quantity of cocoa powder and drinking chocolate produced: U.K. (from 1940)	A	Abstract	510
(b) Quantity of soft drinks produced, in terms of ready-to-drink liquid: U.K. (1938 monthly average and from 1st quarter of 1953 to 2nd quarter of 1957)	A & Q	Digest	511
E. TOTAL DISPOSALS			
<i>(1) Cereals and Pulses</i>			
(a) Quantities of barley disposed of for food, brewing and distilling: U.K. for food and brewing (average 1936/39 and of each year from 1939/40 to 1941/42; monthly from January 1944)	M	Digest	512
U.K. for food and } separate series 1943 for brewing } to 1953, combined and distilling } series from 1954	A	Abstract	513
(b) Barley disposals for animal feed: U.K. (January 1944 to October 1953)	M	Digest	514
(1943 to 1953)	A	Abstract	515
(c) Disposals of oatmeal and flakes: U.K. (from January 1944 to February 1950)	M	Digest	516
(Average from 1934/38 and from 1941 to 1949)	A	Abstract	517
(d) Total disposals of rice: U.K. (from January 1944 to November 1953)	M	Digest	518
(Average of 1934/38 and from 1940 to 1953)	A	Abstract	519
(e) Disposals of rice for food: U.K. (Average of 1934/38 and from January 1944 to October 1953)	M	Digest	520
(f) Total maize disposals: U.K. (from December 1952)	M	Digest	521
(Average 1934/38 and from 1940)	A	Abstract	522
(g) Disposals of maize for animal feed: U.K. (from January 1944)	M	Digest	523
(Average 1934/38 and from 1940)	A	Abstract	524

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
E. TOTAL DISPOSALS—cont.			
<i>(1) Cereals and Pulses—cont.</i>			
(h) Disposals of maize other than for animal feed: U.K. (Average of 1934/38; yearly averages from 1951 and each month from January 1953)	M	Digest	525
(i) Total disposals of flour: U.K. (from January 1944) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	526 527
(j) Disposals of flour for food: U.K. (from January 1952) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940 except 1942)	M A	Digest Abstract	528 529
(k) Disposals of wheat milling offals: U.K. (from January 1944) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	530 531
(l) Biscuit disposals: U.K. (from January 1944 to March 1950) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1942 to 1949)	M A	Digest Abstract	532 533
(m) Disposals of breakfast cereals other than oatmeal and flakes: U.K. (Average of years from 1940, monthly from January 1944 to February 1950) (1941 to 1949)	M A	Digest Abstract	534 535
(n) Starch disposals: U.K. (January 1944 to July 1950) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1941 to 1952)	M A	Digest Abstract	536 537
(o) Disposals of dried peas, beans and lentils: U.K. (January 1944 to February 1950) (Average 1934/38; 1940 to 1949)	M A	Digest Abstract	538 539
<i>(2) Potatoes</i>			
Total disposals of potatoes, together with the quantities used for food: G.B. (Average 1936/37 to 1938/39 and from January 1944 to December 1948) U.K. (from January 1947) (Average of 1934/38; and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	540 541
<i>(3) Sugar and allied trades</i>			
(a) Total quantity of sugar disposed of, and the amount used for food or for food manufacture (in terms of refined sugar): U.K. (from January 1951) (Average of 1934/38, and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	542 543
(b) Disposals of syrup and treacle: U.K. (from January 1944 to October 1956) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	544 545

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
E. TOTAL DISPOSALS—cont.			
(3) <i>Sugar and allied trades—cont.</i>			
(c) Disposals of jam and marmalade: U.K. (from January 1944) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	546 547
(d) Disposals of chocolate and sugar confectionery: U.K. (from January 1944) (from 1943)	M A	Digest Abstract	548 549
(4) <i>Dairy and poultry products</i>			
(a) Quantity of milk sold off farms through the Marketing Schemes, showing total sales: fresh milk sold for liquid consumption (subdivided to show milk sold free and at a reduced price under the National Milk Scheme, school milk and full price sales); and milk sold for manufacture: U.K. (each year from 1939 and monthly from January 1944) (three series: total, fresh milk and for manufacture; from 1935) N.I.	M A A Triennial	Digest Abstract Gen. Rep. N.I. Ul. Y. Book	550 551 552 553
(b) Total sales through marketing schemes of milk off Welsh or Scottish farms, showing fresh milk for liquid consumption and sales for manufacture: Wales (1938, and from 1945) Scotland (from 1948)	A & 6m A & 6m	Digest (Welsh) Digest (Scottish)	554 555
(c) Disposals of butter: U.K. (from January 1944 to September 1954) (average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	M, then Q A	Digest Abstract	556 557
(d) Disposals of cheese, condensed milk and milk powder: U.K. (from January 1944 to November 1954) (average of 1934/38, and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	558 559
(e) Total disposals of eggs in shell, including eggs from domestic poultry: U.K. (from April 1949; series discontinuous owing to revision) (average of 1934/38; and from 1941)	M A	Digest Abstract	560 561
(f) Sales of eggs through Scottish packing stations (from 1951)	A & 6m	Digest (Scottish)	562
(g) Sales of eggs through N.I. packing stations	A	Gen. Rep. N.I.	563
(h) Shipments of eggs from N.I. to G.B.	Triennial	Ul. Y. Book	564
(i) Disposals of dried egg: U.K. (from January 1944 to September 1954) (Average of 1934/38; and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	565 566

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
E. TOTAL DISPOSALS—<i>cont.</i>			
(4) <i>Dairy and poultry products—cont.</i>			
(j) Disposals of frozen liquid egg; U.K. (Average of 1934/38; and from 1940)	A	Abstract	567
(5) <i>Meat</i>			
(a) Total disposals of fresh and frozen meat and offal; U.K. (from January 1944 to June 1954) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	568 569
(b) Disposals of bacon and ham; U.K. (from January 1944) (Average 1934/38 and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	570 571
(c) Disposals of canned corned meat; U.K. (from January 1944 to June 1954) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940 to 1953)	M A	Digest Abstract	572 573
(d) Disposals of canned meats other than canned corned meat; U.K. (from January 1944 to June 1954) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940 to 1953)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	574 575
(6) <i>Fish</i>			
(a) Total disposals of fresh, frozen and cured fish, in landed weight; U.K. (from January 1944) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	576 577
(b) The quantity of fresh, frozen and cured fish used for food, in landed weight; U.K. (Average of 1934/38 and of each year from 1939; monthly figures started in January 1944)	Q (previously M)	Digest	578
(c) This quantity expressed in filleted weight; U.K. (from January 1944) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	579 580
(d) Disposals of canned fish; U.K. (from January 1944 to September 1954) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940 to 1953)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	581 582
(7) <i>Oils and fats</i>			
(a) Disposals of vegetable oils, and whale and herring oils; U.K. (from January 1944 but with minor breaks in series) (Average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	583 584
(b) Quantities of these oils used for food in the United Kingdom were previously published: From January 1944 to April 1954 (but with some breaks in series) Average of 1934/38 and from 1940 to 1953	M A	Digest Abstract	585 586

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
E. TOTAL DISPOSALS—cont.			
<i>(7) Oils and fats—cont.</i>			
(e) Disposals of margarine; also lard and compound cooking fat: U.K. (from January 1944 to April 1954) (Average 1934/38 and from 1940 to 1953)	M A	Digest Abstract	587 588
<i>(8) Other foods</i>			
(a) Disposals of canned vegetables: U.K. (from January 1944 to September 1954) (from 1941 to 1953)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	589 590
(b) Disposals of canned fruit (including bottled fruit): U.K. (from October 1945 to September 1954) (from 1941 to 1953)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	591 592
(c) Disposals of dried fruit: U.K. (from January 1944 to September 1954) (average of 1934/38 and from 1940 to 1953)	M A	Digest Abstract	593 594
<i>(9) Beverages</i>			
(a) Disposals of tea: U.K. (from January 1944 to December 1950 and from July 1952) (Average of 1934/38; and from 1940)	M A	Digest Abstract	595 596
(b) Disposals of raw coffee: U.K. (from January 1944 to December 1951 and from July 1952) (average of 1934/38 and from 1940)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	597 598
(c) Disposals of cocoa beans: U.K. (from January 1944) (Average of 1934/38; and from 1940)	Q (previously M) A	Digest Abstract	599 600

5. DISTRIBUTION AND RATIONING*

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
A. ESTABLISHMENTS AND MEALS SERVED			
(a) Numbers of retail outlets for the sale of foodstuffs: U.K. Butchers (1940 to 1950) G.B. Dairymen (1946 to 1950) U.K. Fishmongers (1946 to 1947) U.K. Fish friers (1946 to 1950) U.K. Retailers of fresh fruit and vegetables (1944 to 1947) U.K. Retailers of chocolate and sugar confectionery (1942 and 1945) U.K. Bakers (1943 and 1946 to 1950)	A	Abstract	601

* The Census of Distribution and Other Services provides comprehensive information on the structure of the distribution industry. Retail Trade Statistics in the Board of Trade Journal and the Digest provide information on current trends in sales by the main groups of food shops.

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
A. ESTABLISHMENTS AND MEALS SERVED — <i>cont.</i>			
(b) Numbers of grocers, provision merchants and general food shops with sugar registrations: (i) analyses by type of organisation and percentage of sugar registrations (1940 to 1951) (ii) analyses of types of organisation by number of sugar registrations (1945, 1947, 1949 and 1951) (iii) numbers analysed by type of organisation, in countries and large towns (1948) and large towns (1951)		Marketing Surveys of the United Kingdom, 1948 and 1951	602
(c) Numbers of butchers' shops analysed by size of shop (1945, 1947 and 1950): G.B.	A	Abstract	603
(d) Numbers of retailers of chocolate and sugar confectionery at November 1945, distinguishing food shops, confectioners &c., theatres and cinemas and analysed by number of four-weekly rations sold: U.K.	—	Abstract	604
(e) Catering establishments, U.K. (i) Number, analysed by type (ii) total meals and main meals served } at irregular dates } May 1941 to 1953	A	Abstract	605
(f) Number of meals served weekly by catering establishments, analysed by type of meal and type of establishment: U.K.	Irregular	M.O.F.B.	606
B. RATIONING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (8th January 1940—3rd July 1954)			
(a) Variations in the ordinary rations, special rations, extra allowances, and additional issues: Bacon and ham Cheese Butter and margarine Cooking fats Meat (including canned corned meat) Sugar Tea Bread Preserves Soap Household milk powder Liquid milk	—	A.B.C. of Ratg.	607

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
B. RATIONING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (8th January 1940—3rd July 1954)— <i>cont.</i>			
(b) Personal points scheme for chocolate and sweets	—	"	608
(c) Shell egg and dried egg allocations; priority allowances	—	"	609
(d) Welfare foods service: Milk National dried milk Vitamin products	—	"	610
(e) Catering allowances	—	"	611
(f) Points rationing scheme	—	"	612
(g) Other distribution schemes: Bananas Oranges Potatoes Onions National milk cocoa	—	"	613

6. CONSUMPTION

Subject	Frequency	Publications	Ref. No.
A. CONSUMPTION LEVEL ESTIMATES			
(a) Consumption per head per annum of 56 commodities (under 12 headings): U.K.	A	B. of T. Journal For 1957 in issue of July 12th	614
(b) 34 commodities (under 6 headings): U.K.	A	Abstract	615
B. DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION			
(a) Urban working-class households: Consumption and nutrition, 1940-1949	—	<i>The Urban Working-Class Household Diet, 1940 to 1949: First Report of the N.F.S. Committee, H.M.S.O., 1951</i>	616
Expenditure and prices, 1940-1949	—	<i>N. Food S., 1950</i>	617
Consumption, expenditure, prices and nutrition, 1950	—	<i>N. Food S., 1950</i>	618
Poorly accommodated households, 1944	—	<i>Studies in Urban Household Diets 1944-49: Second Report of the N.F.S. Committee, H.M.S.O., 1956, Chapter III and Appendix B</i>	619
Manual and non-manual workers' households, 1949	—	<i>Second Report, Chapter IV and Appendix C</i>	620

APPENDIX I

List of publications in the series *Agricultural Statistics and General Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland*, issued since 1939 or in preparation

(All published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office)

1. *Agricultural Statistics, England and Wales*

(a) Acreages, numbers and production

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Part I—Acreage and production of crops, numbers of livestock, of agricultural workers, of agricultural holdings and of certain descriptions of agricultural machinery: | 1939-44 |
| (ii) do. | 1945-49 |
| (iii) do. | 1950-51 |
| (iv) do. | 1952-53 |
| (v) Agricultural Censuses and production | 1954-55 |

(b) Prices, etc.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Part II—Prices and Index Numbers of agricultural produce | 1940-44 |
| (ii) Part II—do. | 1945-47 |
| (iii) Part II—do. | 1948-50 |

(c) Combined volume of Acreages, etc., and Prices

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Agricultural Censuses and Production 1955-56 together with Prices and Index Numbers for 1951 to 1954 | |
|--|--|

2. *Agricultural Statistics, Scotland*

(a) Acreages, numbers and production

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (i) Part I—Acreages, yields and production of crops and numbers of livestock, etc.: | 1939-44 |
| (ii) Part II—do. | 1945-49 |

(b) Prices, etc.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Part II—Prices, output and value of agricultural produce | 1939-44 |
| (ii) Part II—do. | 1945-49 |

(c) Combined volumes of Acreages, etc. and Prices

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (i) Acreages, yields and production of crops and numbers of livestock, etc.; prices, output and value of agricultural produce | 1950-51 |
| (ii) do. | 1952 |
| (iii) do. | 1953 |
| (iv) do. | 1954 |
| (v) do. | 1955 |

3. *General Reports, Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland*

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (i) Twelfth General Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Northern Ireland | 1934-50 |
| (ii) Thirteenth do. | 1950-53 |

4. *Agricultural Statistics, United Kingdom*

With separate figures for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

(a) Acreages, numbers and production

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (i) Part I—Acreages, numbers of livestock, production of crops, etc. | 1939-44 |
| (ii) Part I—do. | 1945 |
| (iii) Part I—do. | 1946-47 |

4. *Agricultural Statistics, United Kingdom—cont.*(a) *Acreages, numbers and production—cont.*

(iv) Part I—Acreages, numbers of livestock, production of crops, etc.— <i>cont.</i>	1948-49
(v) Part I—	do. 1950-51
(vi) Part I—	do. 1952
(vii) Part I—	do. 1953
(viii) Agricultural censuses and production	1954-55
(ix) Agricultural censuses and production	1955-56

(b) *Output and Utilisation*

(i) Part II—Output and utilisation of farm produce	1939-40 to 1945-46
(ii) Part II—	do. 1943-44 to 1949-50
(iii) Output and utilisation of farm produce (in preparation)	1950-51 to 1955-56

APPENDIX II

Publications listed neither in the Subject Index nor in Appendix I

(All published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office unless otherwise indicated)

A. *Commonwealth Economic Committee Serial Publications*

- (a) Grain Crops (annual)
- (b) Meat (annual)
- (c) Dairy Produce (annual)
- (d) Fruit (annual)
- (e) Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds (annual)
- (f) Industrial Fibres (includes wool) (annual)
- (g) Plantation Crops (includes tea, coffee, cocoa) (annual)
- (h) Grain Bulletin (monthly)
- (i) Intelligence Bulletin—Dairy Produce and Meat (monthly with supplement, Weekly Dairy Produce Supplies)
- (j) Fruit Intelligence (monthly, with supplement Weekly Fruit Supplies)

B. *Census of Population*

A good deal of information about the number and other characteristics (sex, age, area of residence, occupation, industrial status, etc.) of the population recorded at the Census as being engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and food production and distribution is published in the official reports. The last Census was taken in 1951 and the relevant reports issued by the Registrars General are:—

- Census 1951 Great Britain One Per Cent Sample Tables* (1952)
- Census 1951 England and Wales Occupation Tables* (1956)
- Census 1951 England and Wales Industry Tables* (1957)
- Census 1951 Scotland Vol. IV. Occupations and Industry* (1956)
- Census of Population of Northern Ireland 1951.* Reports on the Borough of Belfast and each of the six counties (1953-54)
- Census of Population of Northern Ireland General Report* (1955)

Details of information available from the Census taken every ten years from the beginning of the nineteenth century will be found in *Guides to Official Sources No. 2 Census Reports of Great Britain 1801-1931*. Owing to the war a Census was not taken in 1941.

C. Census of Production

A Census of Production has been taken each year from 1948 onwards. Detailed information about sales of particular products was collected only in 1948, 1951 and 1954, and about materials purchased only in 1948 and 1954. In the other years, the information obtained was mainly of a financial character. At the censuses of 1952, 1953 and 1955, information was collected only from a sample of firms, and in consequence results were published only for the larger industries; this will be the case also for 1956 and 1957.

The industries associated with food manufacture which are distinguished in the census are as follows:—

Volume 2 (Part)

- (J) Soap, Candles and Glycerine
- (O) Oils and Greases
- (P) Seed Crushing and Oil Refining

Volume 8

- (A) Grain Milling
- (B) Bread and Flour Confectionery
- (C) Biscuits
- (D) Bacon Curing and Sausage
- (E) Preserved Meat
- (F) Milk Products
- (G) Ice Cream
- (H) Sugar and Glucose
- (I) Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery
- (J) Preserved Fruit and Vegetables

Volume 9

- (A) Margarine
- (B) Fish Curing
- (C) Cattle, Dog and Poultry Foods
- (D) Vinegar and Other Condiments
- (E) Starch
- (F) Ice
- (G) Miscellaneous Preserved Foods
- (H) Brewing and Malting
- (I) Wholesale Bottling
- (J) Spirit Distilling
- (K) Spirit Rectifying and Compounding
- (L) Soft Drinks, British Wines and Cider

The results of a full census, when detailed information is collected, are published in separate reports for each industry. The latest year for which such information is available is 1954; for any industries whose reports have not yet been published, figures may be obtained from the Census Office of the Board of Trade. Preliminary results of each census are published in the *Board of Trade Journal* at the end of the following year, and those for 1955 appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 22nd, 1956 (page 1320).

D. Census of Distribution and other Services, 1950

The Census of Distribution and Other Services, which was issued in 1950 by the Board of Trade, provides statistics of the number of wholesale, retail and catering organisations and establishments; of wages, sales and gross margins, etc., analysed by size, type of organisation, region, and in other ways, for each main kind of food business.

The volumes of the Census were:—

- (a) Volume I—Retail and Service Trades—area tables
- (b) Volume II—Retail and Service Trades—general tables
- (c) Volume III—Wholesale Trades
- (d) Retail Trade—Short Report

E. Other Publications

1. Farm Incomes in England and Wales (Report on the Farm Management Survey) 1936/7, 1937/8 published by the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics, Oxford, 1944/5—1947/8 and annually thereafter.

2. Scottish Farming.
 - (a) Eleventh Economic Report, 1938/9—1940/1
 - (b) Twelfth Economic Report, 1941/2—1944/5
 - (c) Thirteenth Economic Report, 1945/6—1947/8
3. Types of Farming Map of Great Britain
Geographical Publications Ltd., London. 1941.
4. National Farm Survey of England and Wales:
A Summary Report. 1946.
5. Scottish Farm Rents and Estate Expenditure. 1948.
6. Economics of Milk Production in Scotland.
Report 1, 1948; Report 2, 1949.
7. Types of Farming in Scotland. 1952.
8. The Farm as a Business—A handbook of Standards and Statistics for use in
Farm Management Advisory Work. 1954.
9. Costs and Efficiency of Pig Production—a comparison between England and
Denmark. 1955.
10. Dairy Economics—A Summary of Research into the Economics of milk produc-
tion by the Provincial Agricultural Economic Services (in preparation).

F. Articles Appearing in Journals, etc.

Certain articles are listed below which contain official statistical material or analyses of material which is not published elsewhere. It does not cover the wide field of articles on economics, etc. issued by the Provincial Agricultural Economics Service and independent workers.

1. The Output of British Agriculture during the War. 1945.
J. H. Kirk. *Journ. of Ag. Econ.*, Vol. VII, No. 1.
2. Earnings and Conditions of Employment in Agriculture. 1951.
H. Palca and I. G. R. Davies. *J.R.S.S.*, 114, 50.
3. Body Weight Survey:
W. F. F. Kemsley. *Annals of Eugenics*:—
(a) Weight and Height of a Population Vol. 15, Pt. 2. 1950.
(b) Body Weight at Different Ages and Heights Vol. 16, Pt. 4. 1952.
(c) Changes in Body Weight from 1943 to 1950 Vol. 18, Pt. 1. 1953.
4. Scotland's Milk Supplies.
O. J. Beilby and H. J. Shemilt. *Scot. Ag. Ec.*, Vol II.
5. Trends in Irish Cattle Imports.
O. J. Beilby. *Scot. Ag. Ec.*, Vols. I and VI.
6. Sales of Farm Land.
P. M. Scola and A. M. Mackenzie. *Scot. Ag. Ec.*, Vols II and IV.
7. National Output and Income Accounting in Agriculture.
L. Napolitan. *The Farm Economist* Vol. VII, No. 5. 1953.
8. Changes in the Productivity of Labour in British Agriculture. 1954.
H. T. Williams. *Journ. of Ag. Econ.*, Vol. X, No. 4.
9. Value of Capital Assets of Agriculture in Scotland.
G. F. Hendry. *Scot. Ag. Ec.*, Vol. VI.
10. Symposium on the National Food Survey of Great Britain.
Proc. Nutr. Soc., Vol. 14. 1955:—
(a) Introduction—N. C. Wright
(b) Technique and Method of the N.F.S.—W. C. Readman
(c) Nutritional Pattern of the Diet on the eve of decontrol—D. F. Hollingsworth

- (d) The Diets of Elderly Women living alone—A. H. J. Baines and D. F. Hollingsworth
- (e) Food and Family Size—E. H. Gibson, W. L. Readman and G. M. Warnock
- (f) Some comments on the N.F.S. and comparisons with the pre-war Carnegie Survey—I. Leitch.

G. Publications Descriptive of the Scope, History and Methods of Collection of Statistics

1. Guide to Current Official Statistics of the United Kingdom. Annual 1922-38.
2. How Britain was fed in War-time: Food Control, 1939-45. 1946.
3. Official History of the Second World War: Food:—
 Vol. I The Growth of Policy
 Vol. II Studies in administration and control
 Vol. III (Not yet published)
4. Official History of the Second World War: Agriculture.
 Sir Keith A. H. Murray.
5. Agricultural Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1950.
 D. K. Britton and K. E. Hunt. *J.R.S.S.*, Vol. CXIV, Pt I (1951).
 Also published in:—
 Sources and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom. Vol. I. Edited
 M. G. Kendall. Oliver and Boyd, London, 1952.
6. Agricultural Statistics—Their Status and Means of Improvement.
 J. H. Kirk. *Proc. of the Eighth Int. Conf. of Ag. Economists*, 1952.
7. Food Statistics—W. D. Stedman Jones. *J.R.S.S.*, Vol. CXVI, Part I (1953).
 Also published in:—
 Sources and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom. Vol. II, Edited
 M. G. Kendall. Oliver and Boyd, London, 1957.

H. Unpublished Statistics

Certain information derived from the statistical material listed below can be made available on request. A fee may be payable to cover costs of extraction.

1. Analysis of the numbers of Agricultural Workers for England and Wales for June, 1951.
2. Analysis of the June Returns for England and Wales for 1948 and (for a 5 per cent random sample) for June, 1954.
3. Agricultural Census Returns: details by Parishes.
4. Weekly prices of feeding stuffs included in the prescribed rations of the formulae applicable to the guaranteed prices of fat pigs and eggs.
5. Relation between nutrition and industrial efficiency in the works of C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd. 1949. Joint survey by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Health.
6. Numbers, at June, of full-time and part-time agricultural workers employed on holdings in each county in Northern Ireland.

APPENDIX III

Organisation and Sampling Techniques of The National Food Survey

1. Certain changes have at times been introduced in the coverage or sampling procedure of the National Food Survey which may effect in certain respects the comparability of the series.

2. Until June 1951 the investigator recorded the weights of the stock of food held at the first visit and again seven days later. This was found to reduce the response rate and to affect buying habits; it gave acceptable estimates of consumption, but led to under-estimation of expenditure, especially in the higher income groups. The discontinuance of stock weighing caused a discontinuity in the series of some foods. Purchases are now treated as if consumed immediately; this may distort very short-term fluctuations but gives a truer picture over a period of time.

3. From 1941 to 1949 the sample was selected by choosing towns representative in size, industry and character of all urban areas. Within these towns, wards of a predominantly working-class character were selected, and from their electoral registers every 35th address was listed, starting at a random point. Where the investigator failed to place a log-book at a selected address, she substituted another in the locality, following prescribed rules. In 1950 the parliamentary constituencies, stratified by region and density of population, became the first-stage units. Primary and secondary addresses were selected from the registers, the primary list containing the 1st, 3rd, etc. address selected, the secondary the 2nd, 4th, etc. After three unsuccessful calls at a primary address, it was replaced by a secondary address, which received one call; finally, the interviewer was permitted to substitute another household.

4. In the present three-stage stratified random sample design, introduced in February, 1953, the first-stage units are 60 (from 1956, 50) constituencies, selected with probability proportional to the electorate, one from each of 60 groups with approximately equal populations. In constructing these groups, constituencies are stratified by the proportion of electors qualified for jury-service (or, in Scotland, by rateable value, other than industrial or freight-transport, per head of population). Constituencies containing rural districts (in Scotland, landward areas) are stratified by the proportion of the population living in such districts. The second-stage units are polling districts, four per constituency per quarter. In purely urban constituencies, these are stratified by the "juror index" and selected with probability proportional to size. Elsewhere, the "percentage rural" determines how many polling districts should be rural, and urban and rural polling districts are stratified separately by the juror index, except in Scotland, where it is not available. In the third stage of sampling, addresses are selected from the register at constant intervals from a random starting-point. Interviews are made in half the selected constituencies alternately.

5. The number of addresses allocated to each interviewer was reduced in 1953 to facilitate further calls on the less accessible housewives, the secondary list and the practice of substitution were abolished, and evening interviewing was introduced to improve the response rate among households all of whose members were in employment.

APPENDIX IV

Conversion Factors

1. For the convenience of readers there is shown below the approximate equivalence by weight of certain measures which are still commonly referred to in the trade. The equivalences are usually stated. The dimensions of the cran and the volume of the barrel, as used for herrings, are statutorily defined. It should be noted that the kit and the sack have no statutory recognition and their use in trade without reference to imperial weight or measure might in fact contravene the Weights and Measures Act.

Fish:	1 kit	= 10 stone (140 lb.)
Herrings	1 cran	= 3½ cwt.
Pickled, cured herrings	1 barrel	= 250 lb.
Flour	1 sack	= 280 lb.

2. The following conversions are also only approximate, depending on the size and condition of the eggs and the composition and temperature of the milk:—

Eggs	17,400 eggs	= 1 ton
Milk	1 gallon	= 10·32 lb.

3. For conversions relating to manufacture it is hardly necessary to warn readers that these vary over a wide range according to the composition of the input, nature of the processing and the type of product. The following are given only as a very broad guide:—

Milk products:

Butter	5,620 gallons milk	= 1 ton butter
Cheese	2,300 gallons milk	= 1 ton cheese
Condensed milk	600 gallons milk	= 1 ton full cream condensed milk
	660 gallons skimmed milk	= 1 ton skimmed condensed milk
Milk powder	1,800 gallons milk	= 1 ton full cream milk powder
	2,400 gallons skimmed milk	= 1 ton skimmed milk powder
Sugar:	100 tons raw sugar	= 94½ tons refined sugar.

APPENDIX V

Forms of Return

Titles are given below of some examples of the numerous forms used in the collection of agricultural, fisheries and food statistics:—

(a) *Agriculture*

1. Agricultural Census Return form (for June, for September, etc.).
2. Machinery Census Return, Scotland.

(b) *Fisheries*

3. Return of Fish Landed.
4. Herring Fishing Report.

(c) *Food*

5. Return of Stock Slaughtered.
6. Bacon Curer's Return.
7. Flour Miller's Return.
8. Oatmeal Miller's Return.
9. Return of Raw Materials and Production of Cereal Breakfast Foods.
10. Log Book of the National Food Survey.

The information in respect of many forms is supplied on a confidential basis.

A specimen of the form listed at (a) 1 above as used for the Agricultural Census of 4th June, 1957 is reproduced in the next four pages.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE 4th JUNE AGRICULTURAL RETURN

1. GENERAL

- (a) A Return as at 4th June, 1957, is required from every occupier of more than 1 acre of land used for agriculture.
- (b) Include:—all land used for growing food or feed for any livestock (including grazing land) as well as flowers and nursery stock for sale, and crops such as hops and flax.
Do not include:—private flower gardens, shrubberies, lawns, woodlands, colers and willows, and land under buildings, roads, yards, ponds, quarries and the like.
- (c) Make a separate return for each holding farmed separately; but include in one return holdings farmed together and outlying pieces of land farmed with the main holding.
- (d) If the answer to any question is "none" leave the space blank. Do not write "none" or "nil".
- (e) Give separate figures for each item.

2. CROPS AND BARE FALLOW

- (a) Return land under preparation on 4th June (except bare fallow) against the crop for which the land is being prepared together with the acreage already sown.
- (b) Enter all crops to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and include against each crop any headlands, ditches and hedges attributable to that crop.
- (c) Crops grown for seed: include against the crop concerned and not under "other crops".
- (d) Clover and other seeds sown with corn: include only under the corn crop.
- (e) Mixed Corn—No. 4: include mixtures of two or more of wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans or peas for stock-feeding, vetches and tares.
- (f) Mixed Corn, Rye: Only the area of mixed corn or rye intended for threshing should be entered against Nos. 4 or 5. Mixed corn or rye for cutting green must be included under "other crops" (No. 24).
- (g) Other Mixtures and Interplanted Vegetables: divide the area equally between the crops concerned.
- (h) Small Fruits: Fruit grown primarily for consumption by persons living on the holding should be entered against No. 23. The total at No. 95 must equal the combined total of Nos. 20 and 21. Mixed fruit areas where each crop is grown on less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre should be entered in Nos. 99-94 against the chief kind grown.
- (i) Vegetables, etc.—No. 22: The entry must be the same as that against No. 147. Mixed areas where each crop takes up less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre should be entered against No. 135.
- (j) Other Crops—No. 24: Enter only those crops not named in Nos. 1 to 23 together with the total of any areas under the named crops which are too small to be shown separately under Nos. 1 to 23.
- (k) Other Vegetables, and mixed areas—No. 135: Enter only those crops not named in Nos. 104 to 134 together with the total of any areas under the named crops which are too small to be shown separately under Nos. 104 to 134.
- (l) Peas: Please divide as follows:—
Peas, for stockfeeding—No. 7: Marple, Dux, Partridge, Grey, etc., including all peas intended for silage.
Peas, harvested dry—Nos. 125 and 129: Please divide as follows:—
Marrowfat: Large dimple seeded varieties grown for harvesting dry of the Harrison's Glory type.
Blues: Small and medium round seeded varieties of both small Blue (e.g., Lincoln Small Blue) and large Blues (e.g., the Dutch varieties such as Servo and Rondo).
- (m) Cabbage and Savoys: Please divide as follows:—
Spring Cabbage—No. 105: Pointed type varieties planted out during September and October or grown where sown in August.
Summer Cabbage—No. 106: Primo and similar varieties.
Autumn Cabbage—No. 107: Nonpareil, Winnigstadt, Utility and other varieties of a similar period of maturity.
Winter Cabbage—No. 108: Christmas Drumhead, January King, Late Drumhead and other varieties of a similar period of maturity.
Autumn Savoys—No. 109: Best of All, Ormskirk Early, Ormskirk Medium, Green Curled and similar varieties.
Winter Savoys—No. 110: Ormskirk Late, Ormskirk Extra Late, Latest of All, Omega, Alexander's Late and similar varieties.
- (n) Winter cauliflower or broccoli (heading)—Nos. 112 and 113: include varieties which mature in winter, spring and early summer; do not include late autumn cauliflower.
- (o) Early summer cauliflower—No. 114: include only varieties raised under glass for planting in the open.
- (p) Late summer and autumn cauliflower—No. 115: include only open sown crops for cutting from late July until December.
- (q) Hardy fruit trees grown for transplantation are not to be entered against Nos. 19 to 21 but included in No. 22 and also entered against No. 136.

3. LUCERNE (Question 26)

The sowing of Lucerne grass (for mowing or grazing or for seed) as a separate crop or with only a small proportion of a companion grass should be entered under No. 26. Where a small proportion of Lucerne has been included in a general seed mixture the acreage should be entered under Nos. 27 or 28.

4. LAND UNDER GRASS, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT (Questions 27-30)

- (a) By "Clover, Sainfoin, and other Temporary Grasses" is meant grass left down, even for several years, in the rotation. This should be entered at Nos. 27 or 28. A division is required of land under temporary grass, according to the year of sowing (Nos. 97-100). The total of these items (at No. 101) should agree with the total of entries at Nos. 27 and 28.
- (b) "Permanent Grass"—see Nos. 29 and 30—means grass on land not under rotation. Do not include under this heading land not used directly for agriculture, such as woodlands, lawns, private gardens, etc. See instruction 1 (b) above.
- (c) Grass to be used for silage or drying. This should be entered at Nos. 27 or 29.
- (d) Seeds sown with Corn: See instruction 2 (d) above.
- (e) Grasses cut for seed should be entered under Nos. 27 or 29.
- (f) Summer or other Seasonal Grazings. See instruction 8 (b).

5. FLOODED LAND (Question 30a)

This question applies only to Arable and Permanent Grass affected by the East Coast flooding of January/February 1953. Any other flooded land should not be entered against this question.

6. ROUGH GRAZINGS (Question 32)

- (a) Rough Grazings, Mountain, Heath, Moor, Down or other rough land used for grazing, whether enclosed by boundary fences or not, on which the occupier has the sole grazing rights, should be entered at No. 32. Do not include such land in the acreage of permanent grass (Nos. 29 and 30) nor in the total acreage of crops and grass (No. 31). Woodlands should not be included. (See instruction 1 (b) above).

[illegible]

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(b) **Common Rough Grazings.** The acreage of any Mountain, Heath, Moor, Down or other rough land on which the occupier has grazing rights in common with other persons should not be included. The acreage of such land is obtained from other sources.

(c) **Improved Rough Grazings.** Rough grazing improved, whether by surface treatment or reseeded, should be shown under the appropriate grass items (Nos. 27, 28, 29 or 30). Eligibility for hill cattle and hill cow subsidy will not be affected thereby.

7. LABOUR (Questions 33-44)

(a) **RETURN ALL** persons (British and foreign) engaged on farm work on your holding on 4th June, including (i) persons related to the occupier or his wife, or living under the occupier's roof, (even if they are not paid wages for all or part of their work), and (ii) working partners of the occupier.

"Farm work" covers all ordinary work on the farm; the supervisory work of bailiffs, foremen and grieves; drainage, ditching, chaffing and other maintenance and repair work; sheeving; the marketing of the produce of the holding (such as milk retailing); the production of food by gardeners; and the commercial production of flowers.

(b) **DO NOT INCLUDE** the occupier and his wife or (in the case of a partnership) the principal partner and his wife; any partners or relatives of the occupiers not engaged in any farm work (part or whole-time) on the holding; any child enrolled at school; domestic servants, unless they did at least four hours farm work on 4th June; workmen employed on the construction of buildings or the installation of plant who are normally employed on such work; gardeners or groundsmen spending most of their time on maintaining or supervising pleasure or recreation grounds or ornamental gardens; and office and salaried staff.

(c) Regular Workers

(i) Return all persons who do regular farm work on the holding either as "whole-time" or as "part-time".

(ii) Count as part-time (as distinct from whole-time) those workers who, although too regular to be classed as seasonal or temporary, are not on a whole-time engagement on the holding.

(iii) Include regular whole-time workers who are temporarily absent through sickness or holidays and regular part-time workers not working on your holding on 4th June if you would have expected them to report for duty but for sickness or holiday.

(d) Seasonal or Temporary Workers

Return all such persons who worked on the holding on 4th June even if they have never worked on it before and may never do so again. (Do not include any persons unless they actually worked on your holding on 4th June, otherwise, duplication may occur). Include in this section labour supplied by Agricultural Executive Committees, contractors and gangmasters for farm work by the piece, the job, the hour or the week. Include also in this section all trainees until they have qualified as regular workers.

(e) Disability

Persons suffering from minor physical or mental disability should be entered as "regular whole-time," "regular part-time" or "temporary," as if there were no disability. If the disability is more serious, use only the "regular part-time," or "temporary" categories, depending on the degree or frequency of disability.

8. LIVESTOCK (Questions 45-58 and 61-88)

(a) Include livestock sent for sale on 4th June or the previous day and also stock taken in to graze.

(b) Livestock not on their Owner's holding

(i) Livestock placed to graze during the summer on marshes.

The Ministry obtains returns from the marsh-men as representing the occupier of the land. The owner of the stock must not return them since a duplication would result.

(ii) Agisted Stock. The person taking this stock on to land of which he is the occupier must make the return of the stock and the actual owner must not.

(iii) Sales of grass keep. The person selling the keep, who remains the legal occupier of the land, must make the return of the stock. The person buying the keep must not do so.

(iv) Pastures let (or sub-let) under certain conditions. If the land is let (or sub-let) to be grazed on and it, according to the terms of the agreement, the lessee (or sub-lessee) becomes responsible for the management of the land as well as of the stock, then the lessee is regarded as the occupier of that land and should return both the land and the stock.

(v) Grazing on Common Land. There is not, in the ordinary sense, an occupier of this land and for this reason owners of stock grazing on it must make the returns of this stock, each returning his own.

(c) Sub-division of Cows and Heifers (Questions 45-48)

Cows and heifers should be entered according to the purpose of main use.

Where the herd is of dairy type and the main purpose is to produce milk, or calves for the dairy herd, the animals should be entered under (a) notwithstanding that they may be used occasionally for purpose (b).

In the case of mixed herds the entries should be sub-divided cow by cow according to their individual use.

A cow should be entered under (b), for example, if its purpose is, or will be, to suckle a calf for beef. Where the method of calf feeding is used, the sub-division would depend on the estimated gallonage used for (i) the feeding of calves for beef or (ii) any other purpose.

(d) Barren Cows for Fattening should not be returned under cows and heifers in milk or cows in calf (Nos. 45-48) but should be put at No. 53—Other cattle two years old and over, Female.

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